THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

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A Post-Raphaelite Picture.

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The Death of Lopez.

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PARAGUAY.

General Camara's Account of the Surprise and Death of Lopez—The Paraguyan Chief's Last Moments.

ASUNCION, May 15.—The Brazilian General Camara, who commanded at the rout and death of Lopez, has written a letter to an Argentine paper, of which the following are extracts:—

It is hard, very hard, for honorable soldiers, who have fought for years to bring back to these countries that peace which had been disturbed by the tyranny of a despot, to see themselves confounded with the sanguinary followers of the barbarian whose hands were still wet with the blood of our heroic prisoners, butchered by him when the hazard of war had forced them to surrender themselves, dying rather than yield. It is hard, very hard, especially when this despot fell, not in an ambuscade, but in a loyal fight, defending himself with the valor which—I will do him this justice—honored his death and belied his life.

Marshal Lopez was not, could not be assassinated, nor was he executed. It is false! He was not, nor could he be, at the hands of my distinguished companions in arms, and still less at mine. General Lopez was surprised in daytime by an accident which was as fortunate as it might have been unfortunate to us. I had the good fortune to see my dispositions so rapidly and ably carried out that their execution allowed no defect to be seen.

Lopez, that excessively cautious and distrustful man, whose prudence omitted no means of precaution or of vigilance, was surrounded and assaulted in his camp even before he could suspect that we had captured his outposts. He saw us only when, after bursting through his grape, the dashing lancers of the intrepid Colonel Silva Tavares, the brave carbineers of the valiant Martinez, Marquis Xavier and others, and the few but gallant bayonets of the distinguished Major Peixoto issued out on the smooth plain upon the very guards of his camp. Thus it was that the dictator hazarded his person, he having no time to flee; and when, ordering his brave soldiery to charge, and, waving his sword around, he turned and tried to save himself by flight, it was too late, for he had been recognized, and the pursuit of him was therefore fierce.

Major Simeon de Oliveira, and another officer whom you know well personally, omitted these details through modesty; but justice exacts that here and everywhere I proclaim that to them especially was due the tragic end of that ultra-praised leader. When he fled they pursued him with some mounted riflemen. When Lopez left his horse to enter the wood they alighted also, and fired almost without stoppage, and it was their balls which closed the life of Marshal Lopez, wounding him mortally in two places. Major Simeon de Oliveira could not verify the efficacy of that steady and persistent fire, as when I came up I ordered him to aid at another point; thus I was among the first who, on coming to the bank of the Aquidibaniqui, saw Lopez fallen and almost lifeless on the other side.

Near Lopez were two officers who died sword in hand, defending him to the last, and some one other, who succeeding in escaping perhaps to surrender later. The former, I ascertained afterwards, were Majors Estiogarribia and Vargas, who were shot by the riflemen who came after me to the bank, and who fired on seeing me wading across, alone and on foot, to be received, not as a liberator but as an implacable and rancorous enemy. I owe it to my honor as a soldier, to my name and my country, I owe it to history and to my conscience, to declare truthfully that Marshal Lopez died fairly and in full possession of his senses. When I stooped to take the drawn sword from his hand he made a movement to wound me, and replied with a firm and arrogant "I die sword in hand for my country." I then ordered a soldier of the Ninth battalion to disarm him, and it was in the struggle with him he expired, without receiving a further wound.

A POST-RAPHAELITE PICTURE.

The Latest Marvel in the Spiritualistic World—A Crayon Portrait Said to be from the Hand of the Great Italian Master.

The spiritualists of this city, says the New York *World*, have been much exercised in mind for some time past over a picture which was recently completed, and which spiritualistically purports to be the production of Raphael, the great Italian painter. The history of this picture may be briefly told.

On the evening of May 12 a circle was held at a private residence in Thirty-fourth street, under the mediumship of Mrs. Margaretta Fox Kane, the circle being composed of three ladies and the medium. During the seance the following communication was "rapped out:"—

"We will draw you a picture of Mrs. B—— (a daughter of one of the ladies of the circle). The artist will be Raphael, and the picture very much in the style of his Madonna della Seggiola. The attitude will express three affections—the hands be pointed towards God, and signify devotion; the smile to her mother; and the expression of love to all. These three-named expressions are the attributes that tend to convey to your minds all that makes the soul divine. We want you to commence and end each meeting with the Lord's prayer." In fulfilment of the above request, a circle was held twice a week at the house where the ladies reside, and the result is the production of the promised picture.

By invitation of a friend, the writer paid a visit to the house to examine the picture and listen to the statements made by the ladies regarding the manner of its production, which was in substance as follows:—The time consumed was about four weeks. Two circles, as already stated, were held each week, although at some of the sittings, conditions not being favorable, no work was done upon the picture. The actual time occupied in drawing has been computed at seven hours. The directions governing the proceedings were always given through the raps.

THE PAPER ON WHICH THE PORTRAIT WAS DRAWN.

A large sheet of drawing paper and a lot of crayons were purchased at Goupil's, as directed by the raps, and placed upon a large-sized quartette table at the first circle. The paper was marked by each member of the circle, and also by other persons residing in the house. A piece of muslin was also ordered and strings sewed at each corner. It was placed over the paper by the spirits, and at the close of each sitting the strings were tied to the legs of the table by one of the ladies, and the table placed in a small room under lock and key until the next meeting—one of the ladies keeping the key, which she affirms never left her possession.

WHERE THE DRAWING WAS DONE.

The sittings were all held in a dark room, and were opened and closed by the circle reciting the Lord's prayer. The ladies and medium were required to stand during the entire time and to sing. Sometimes the sittings lasted for two or three hours, making the attendance anything but a pleasure. During the sittings sounds like pencils moving upon paper were distinctly heard. Towards the end of the third week the faith of the members of the circle began to flag, when the raps asked, "If you are permitted to see a hole over the paper will it give you strength to persevere to the end?" The ladies replied "Yes." It was then rapped out, "Don't cause confusion by exclamations when you see the light."

A SUPERNATURAL SIGHT.

In a few minutes afterwards a halo was visible over the paper upon the table, and the pencils distinctly seen in an upright position moving upon the paper without visible hands.

Three sittings before the last the ladies were ordered to procure a sheet of the thinnest tracing paper. It was purchased and at the next meeting placed in a roll upon the table. Before the close of the sitting a light was ordered, when the drawing paper was found covered with the tracing paper fastened down by pins and books. The ladies were then directed to examine the unfinished picture through the tracing paper, which they did, and at that time there was no writing upon the paper.

RAPHAEL'S INTERPRETER.

The medium who officiated at the sittings was Mrs. Margaretta Fox Kane, one of the original Rochester Fox sisters. She does not reside in the house, and had no means of access except when admitted in answer to the street door bell. It would have been impossible for her to have tampered with the paper without being in collusion with others in the house. The mother of the person whose portrait the picture represents was one of the circle, and was so much pleased with it that she gave the medium $100 for her time at the seances.

THE PICTURE.

As a work of art coming from the hand of Raphael, a more perfect production was expected. The expression of the face, with its eyes turned heavenward, is exquisitely sweet, and the left shoulder and breast are true to nature. The color of the eyes and hair is said to be like that of the original, and a strong family resemblance is recognized by all who have seen the picture. The hands are crossed upon the right breast, with the fingers pointing upward, and from the right hand a rosebud droops toward the left shoulder. The arms, from the elbow to the wrist, and the hand are badly drawn and out of proportion. The defect is a marked peculiarity of the picture, and, to some persons who have seen it, presents evidences of its production as represented. At the bottom of the picture is written in Italian, in a bold hand, "Estiva rosa somiglia mia vita" (my life is like a summer rose), and across the left-hand corner is the name Raphael, said to be a *fac-simile* of the great artist's signature. The painting has created a decided sensation among spiritualists, and, whether or not it be a production of the marvellous master from whose hand it is said to have come, it is a curiosity, and the select few who have seen it have at least found in it something to talk about.

GREAT EAR-SPLITTING FESTIVAL.

A Perfect Sham—It Expires of Emaciation and General Debility—A Pecuniary and Musical Disaster.

The musical festival dwindled away steadily after the *Elijah* night, and on Saturday evening expired of emaciation and general debility. Its last hours were disturbed by the clamors of unpaid artists and impatient auditors, and hardly a friend remained to close its eyes. Without Parepa the festival would have tumbled to pieces long ago.

In a pecuniary sense the festival must have been disastrous. In an artistic sense, despite some excellent performances to which we have done full justice from time to time, it has also been a bad failure. A Beethoven festival it has not been in any sense of the word. During the whole eleven concerts only two compositions by Beethoven have been played, and both were played badly. The exaggerations, not to say false pretenses, of the advertisements were too flagrant to be excused. The blunders and confusion in the management were too obvious to escape notice, and too annoying to be borne with patience.

We are far from saying that the performances as a rule were poor. If they had been announced as a series of great popular concerts, at reasonable prices, no one would have complained; but purporting to be a jubilee celebration of the centenary of the greatest of composers, with tickets $4 apiece for each performance, they invite the severest criticism. The first and most obvious fault was the want of a recognized musical head. Programmes got themselves made somehow or other in town meeting, and these were followed or not, as convenience dictated. A splendid array of operatic artists were present, but nobody knew how to turn them to account. With the repertory at their command we might have had an unequalled variety of selections; but parts had not been furnished for the orchestra, and the list of possible pieces was consequently reduced to a few, of which the music could be bought or borrowed at a moment's notice, and these were repeated over and over again. Several eminent conductors were engaged, but the orchestra was of a second-rate quality and had no rehearsals. Better music is given by Theodore Thomas every night at the Central Park Garden than was given any time last week by the orchestra at the Rink.

The effect of the Festival upon art we believe will prove unfortunate. The Boston Jubilee, with all its little absurdities and shortcomings, and the inevitable imperfection of performances in which ten thousand voices and five hundred instruments took part together, gave an extraordinary impulse to musical enterprise all over the country, infused vitality into scores of choral societies, developed a latent popular taste for the works of the best masters, and set forward the average musical culture of New England a good half generation. The Jubilee in New York, on the contrary, has discouraged musicians, disheartened musical societies, and strengthened the vulgar prejudice which calls Handel stupid and Mendelssohn a bore. Even the least cultivated ear listens with delight to a grand chorus sung with spirit by a mighty choir; but such indifferent performances of oratorio music as we generally have in New York cannot possibly interest any except those who know enough of art to go behind the imperfections of the interpreters and catch the spirit of the composer. The Festival of last week has developed nothing but the popular taste for gunpowder, and that was strong enough already. One of these days we shall perhaps have a genuine Musical Festival. Whoever undertakes the herculean task of getting it up will find the recollection of this sham one a formidable obstacle to be overcome.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A PROBABLE LIE.

A Broken-Down and Neglected American General.

New York Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

The cable despatch from France about the dangerous illness of General Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, is almost tragical, in view of his physician's direction for a change of climate as the means of saving his life. General Anderson was broken in health, if not in heart, when he was compelled to leave New York a year ago. He was unable to pay his very moderate expenses here out of the petty income allowed him by Congress after his retirement from the army, and he went abroad for the purpose of living as economically as possible in some small town of Germany or France. He lost his property during the war, and though he tried hard to get some remuneration for it from Congress, he failed. He was greatly discouraged by this, and also at the way in which his patriotic services at the opening of the war were slighted. Before leaving here he offered his private library for sale, as a means of meeting the expenses of his family on their passage to Europe. There were in this library many valuable books of a military and scientific kind, for which he hoped to obtain good prices. But though his friends of the press called attention to the sale, he realized very little from it, few of the books bringing one-quarter their cost or value. He left here a poor man, shattered in constitution, and with an income so small that he had very hard work to cover the necessary expenses of his family. He has been living for some time past in an humble way at the French town of Tours, from which we now receive the reports of his dangerous illness. It seems strange that some of the rich men of New York, who have lately raised large sums of money to keep the families of Stanton and Rawlins, after Stanton and Rawlins were dead, have not made up a patriotic fund in the name of Robert Anderson, while he is yet alive. There has been no secret about his poverty or about the insufficiency of his income, and the reasons for his going abroad have been repeatedly published in the newspapers.

A MUSICAL JUDGE.

An Opera Troupe in Court—A Judge's Musical Criticism.

Blanch Ellerman, a young prima donna, engaged for the Bernard-Richings troupe, recently sued the latter for salary. Judge Cooley, of New Orleans, has delivered the following entertaining decision:—

"The plaintiff cultivates that branch of the fine arts called music, and the defendant is the directress of an opera troupe. This opera troupe, it appears by the record, adds to its many sterling qualities in point of musical talent the advantage of constant locomotion—it is always on the wing—peripatetic as well as musical; and goes by the high-sounding title of the 'Richings English Opera Company.'

"It appears that the plaintiff was employed to act in the capacity of assistant prima donna, obligating herself to sing such parts in the operas to be performed by the troupe as are written for a soprano voice, the directress reserving for herself the honors of the premiereship as prima donna. The period of her engagement was eight months, beginning on the 13th of September, 1869, she to sing not less than four days each week, and at one matinee if so required. And for these services the defendant agreed to pay her the sum of seventy dollars per week, to give her one benefit, and besides, as was necessary, considering the ambulatory character of the Richings English Opera Troupe, to pay all her travelling expenses, except hotel bills.

"There is no contest about the contract alleged by the plaintiff; nor relative to the fact that she complied with all its terms, except that of capacity to sing and perform the part allotted to her. The plaintiff alleges her ability and willingness at all times, and the defendant, though admitting her willingness, strenuously denies her capacity. The case therefore presents simply the question, whether Miss Blanche Ellerman possessed the voice and the artistic culture required in an assistant prima donna.

"The defendant offered the testimony of nearly all the members of her troupe to show natural imperfection in the voice of the plaintiff, as well as entire want of musical training and education. The testimony of these members of the Richings English Opera Troupe would have received some consideration in determining the question presented by the merits of this case, were it not for the fact that a great deal of said testimony forces me to the conclusion that the members of that troupe, in testifying, forgot they were not on the stage. Their opinion of the capacity of Miss Blanche Ellerman is seriously affected by the overweening vanity which they exhibited in estimating their own talents. If we are to believe these censors of the plaintiff, the Richings English Opera Troupe has the advantage over all other opera troupes in the world in this, that it has not one member who is not A No. 1, first-class.

"One of them, particularly, called Drayton, had the audacity to place the defendant in the same niche of the musical temple as Adelina Patti, the world-renowned prima donna. After having thus vaunted the acquirements of his directress, the witness, Drayton, very complacently styles himself 'a first-class baritone.' There may be grave cause to doubt whether the musical talents of the witness, Drayton, are such that his name will be handed down to posterity as a musical prodigy; but there certainly can be no doubt that, through the judicial archives of this State, he will be known by succeeding ages as one possessing those peculiar mental traits which entitle persons to compulsory and oftentimes protracted residence in lunatic asylums.

"The testimony of the other members of the troupe is, in substance, the testimony of Drayton. Each is 'first-class,' and indeed it would appear that, with the exception of the unfortunate Blanche Ellerman, the Richings English Opera Troupe was composed exclusively of 'first-class artists' in their own estimation.

"On the other hand, plaintiff has produced the testimony of persons living in this city—professors in different departments of music—who are well known throughout the community in point of their ability, intelligence, and integrity, and the testimony of these gives a high character to the musical powers of Miss Blanche Ellerman. Her voice is represented as a pure soprano, of great compass and capable of reaching the highest notes.

"The praise of such men is sufficient to counteract the testimony of witnesses like those who testified for the defendant—testimony whose only effect as evidence is to prove the overweening vanity and supremely ridiculous pretensions of most of the singers composing the 'Richings English Opera Troupe.'

"The judgment will be entered in favor of plaintiff."

RICHARDSON'S PROPERTY.

It is Sold for $150 to his Brother—A Heavy Mortgage and Large Accumulated Interest—The Dullest Real Estate Sale of the Period.

There is a fresh chapter to be added to the McFarland-Richardson romance. There is no romance in this new chapter, but there is something in it which cannot fail to possess certain interest to the public. The story of this new chapter may be briefly told. On the 18th day of April last past a notice was posted up in Woodside (N. J.) and also in Newark, which read as follows:—

THE NOTICE.

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.—The subscriber, special guardian of Leander P. Richardson, Maude L. Richardson, and Albert D. Richardson, minors, will offer for sale, by public vendue, at the Court House in Newark, on Monday, the 20th day of June next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all the interest of said minors and of the subscriber in that tract of land, with the dwelling-house thereon, located in the township of Woodside, Essex county, N. J., beginning on the westerly side of Woodside avenue, 753 feet 8 inches northerly from the northeast corner of Jessie Bennett's line; thence along Woodside avenue south. (Here follows a minute statement of the measurement of the property.)

ABBY S. RICHARDSON,
Special Guardian.

THE SALE.

In pursuance of this notice the Woodside property of the late Albert D. Richardson was sold yesterday at the Court House in Newark. There were present at the sale Mr. J. H. Stone, Master in Chancery; Mr. Miles T. Haron, of whom Mr. Richardson purchased the Woodside property; Mr. Charles A. Richardson, editor of the Boston *Congregationalist* and brother of Albert D. Richardson; and two or three persons who were drawn to the place by curiosity. Mr. Stone annnounced that the Court of Chancery had ordered the property to be sold, and that he, as attorney for the special guardian of the heirs, was prepared to receive any bids that might be made for the purchase of the property.

ONLY ONE BID.

Mr. Charles A. Richardson made a bid of $150, and the estate was "knocked down" to him within a few minutes after he had named that figure. The reason why the property sold so cheaply was that when Mr. Albert D. Richardson bought it he took it at the price of $9000. Of this amount he paid only $1500 down and gave a mortgage for the balance; the mortgage being for $7500, which is held by Mr. Anson, the original owner of the property. The sale yesterday was made subject to Mrs. Richardson's (McFarland) right of dower and the rights of the minor children (three in number) left by Mr. Richardson. The interest due on this mortgage, after subtracting $60 paid on it, amounted to $459·99.

MRS. RICHARDSON NOT PRESENT.

The sale was conducted very quietly. Mrs. Richardson was not present. She is still living at the Woodside villa, and has recovered from the illness from which she suffered while the trial of McFarland was going on. Mr. Richardson's children are all with her, but her little boy Danny has been absent for some time with his grandparents, the Sages, in Boston.

THE SITUATION IN CUBA.

A Peace Party Organizing Among Havana Spaniards—Another Raid on Freemasons—Burning Sugar Mills and Poisoning Wells.

HAVANA, June 15.—Advices from Santiago announce that General Merelo has quietly assumed the position to which he was appointed by the Home Government—Governor of the Eastern Department—but with the compromise that Count de Valmaseda shall remain at the head of the military affairs of the department. This is a substantial victory for the volunteers over the Home Government, since they thus prevent the removal of their favorite and keep him in the position they desire. General Merelo wisely concluded that a divided command was far better than no command at all, for had he not agreed to the compromise it is about sure that the volunteers would have forced him to return to Spain. Their success in this instance is but another evidence of what has long been apparent—that the Serrano and Prim government of Spain has more of a nominal than real control of the no longer faithful island.

DESTROYING SUGAR MILLS AND POISONING WELLS.

The order of General Cavada, the Cuban Commander-in-Chief, to burn and destroy all sugar mills, houses, cabins, etc., that may serve the Spaniards in their warfare, is being rigidly complied with by his soldiers, and very likely in a few weeks more there will not be a single building left standing within twenty-five or thirty miles of Puerto Principe, save along the line of the railway, out of over one thousand there were before the war commenced. General Cavada and his men are terribly in earnest, and this enrages the Spaniards very much, but not as much as an intercepted order of General Agramonte to the commander of the "Twelfth Battalion, Division of the Camaguey," to poison the wells of Sabana Nueva and all other wells the Spaniards are apt to use. The Spaniards have published the order, but without any date attached; a suspicious omission, which cast many doubts upon the genuineness of the order.

THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGERS SHOT.

Two of the three men captured by a detachment from one of the Delamater gunboats upon Cruz Key, and brought to Puerto Principe for identification, were shot on the 8th. The spared man is a carpenter from Puentes Grandes, who informed the Captain-General that the other two were Guiteras, of Matanzas, and Hernandez, of Havana; that the three, with a fourth companion who died on Cruz Key, left Nassau in February for Cuba in an open boat rowed by four negroes; that these abandoned them upon Cruz Key, returning to the Bahamas with the boat; and the three captured men lived upon Cruz Key until taken, unable to get off, and eating most of the time shell fishes and land crabs. In March the Nassau papers reported the same party as having been murdered by the negro rowers.

SICKNESS

is on the increase among the Spanish troops, principally on account of the rains that fall every day, which, wetting the soldiers in the field, make many of them sick.

GENERAL LORDA,

Cuban Minister of War and Marine, died in Los Guiros, the provisional Cuban capital, towards the close of May, of fever. His loss is a severe one for the Cuban cause as he was an earnest worker and an able officer. His successor has not been appointed, but is likely to be General Adolfo Cavada, brother to the Commander-in-Chief.

SICKNESS IN THE ARMY.

Within the past five days no less than 120 sick and wounded officers and enlisted men have been brought here from the insurrectionary districts, and placed in the hospitals. This indicates a notable increase of sickness in those districts, but to be expected at this season of the year. Among the wounded is included General Jose Chinchilla, a nephew of Regent Serrano, seriously hurt in the Camaguey some weeks ago.

ANOTHER RAID ON HAVANA FREEMASONS.

Another raid has been made by the Havana authorities upon Freemasons. On Saturday nine Masons, all foreigners, were seized, and sent to the city prison, to keep company with the fifty-four Masons, Cubans and Spaniards, who for months have languished in captivity for no offenses committed, and simply because they are Freemasons. Among the unlucky nine no American citizen is included, for a wonder, though an American was wanted by the authorities, but not found—Mr. J. B. Harmony, now in Key West.

A PEACE PARTY.

On Saturday evening quite an excitement was created in the Casino Espanol by Colonel Zulueta, of the 2d Battalion of Volunteers, and the wealthy merchant Mamerto Pubido, advocating the autonomy of the island, and declaring that it was now high time that terms of peace were made with the Cubans, honorable to Spain and to Cuba both alike. A large majority of the Casino repudiated the views of the two gentlemen, but still their enunciation is yet a subject of general conversation, and is considered by most persons as a proof that the two gentlemen, once so irreconcilably loyal, are now tired of the war, and see only destruction ahead. They are not by any means alone among the late advocates of "Cuba Spanish or nothing" who have changed. Twenty months of unsuccessful war have opened the eyes of many a Spaniard as to the dangers that now surround Spanish rule, and causes them to seriously doubt whether war, the garrote, and the shooting of prisoners can suffice to remove them—whether blood copiously shed is not more likely to weaken than to strengthen Spanish sway. From what I have noticed this week, I fancy that soon a peace party of respectable proportions and composition will exist among the Havana Spaniards.

—In a letter to a friend, a United States Senator says:—"I see but little left for me live for, and nothing valuable now in politics. An old man at fifty-four years. But life is not now measured by years; events make the sum of human life." And, previously, he says:—"I have lived three lives already. How many more there are in store for me I cannot now know."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The English Educational Bill.

Monster Demonstration for Saldanha

$20,000 Verdict Against Erie.

Lightning Freaks in the East.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The American Minister to Portugal.

LISBON, June 21.—The King officially received the new American Minister a few days ago. The usual friendly speeches were made on the occasion.

General Saldanha.

On Monday a monster demonstration was made here in favor of General Saldanha. Twelve thousand people were present.

The English Educational Bill.

LONDON, June 21.—The Bishop of Manchester delivered an address last evening to the Educational Aid Society of his diocese on the subject of the Educational bill. He approved generally the new bill pending in Parliament, but hoped an amendment would be adopted making education compulsory.

Yesterday Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 20—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money, and 92⅞ for account. American securities quiet. United States five-twenties of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89½; of 1867, 88⅞; ten-forties, 87⅛. Railways steady; Erie 19¾; Illinois Central, 113⅜; Atlantic and Great Western, 28⅜.

LIVERPOOL, June 20—5 P. M.—Cotton closed firmer but not higher; uplands, 10¾d; Orleans, 10¾d. Sales to-day 12,000 bales, including 1000 for speculation and export. California wheat, 10s. 10d.; red Western, 9s. 2d.@9s. 3d.; red winter, 10s. Flour, 24s. Turpentine, 28s.

LONDON, June 20—5 P. M.—Linseed cakes firm. Calcutta linseed 63s. 6d.@63s. 9d. Linseed oil firm at £31 10s.

HAVRE, June 20.—Cotton dull and declining at 116f. on the spot and firmer but unchanged afloat.

ANTWERP, June 20.—Petroleum closed quiet at 52¾f.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Intelligence.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Detached, Lieutenant F. Aug. Miller from the receiving-ship Vermont, and ordered to the Mohican; Paymaster Francis H. Swan from the Macedonian, and ordered to settle his accounts; Boatswain Jeremiah Harding, Acting Gunner Charles Moran, Acting Carpenter George W. Conover, and Sailmaker Nicholas Lynch from the Macedonian. Ordered, Midshipmen George L. Dyer, H. O. Rittenhouse, John W. Danenhower, Boynton Leach, Hugo Osterhaus, and Albert C. Dillingham to the Plymouth on the 1st of July next.

The Stolen Treasury Notes.

Eleven of the recently-stolen notes from the Treasurer's office have, within the past few hours, been paid over the counter of the Sub Treasury at New York, but as they were not detected immediately the party or parties offering them are as yet unknown.

Storekeeper Appointed.

John G. W. Bassler has been appointed assistant storekeeper at Philadelphia.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Disasters from Lightning.

BANGOR, June 21.—Yesterday morning lightning entered the telegraph office at Newport, destroying the instrument and setting fire to papers. The telegraph poles along the road were shattered, and the lines work with great difficulty. The weather has been extremely warm here.

Fire at Concord.

CONCORD, June 21.—The passenger depot at Salem, on the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, and the house and barn of Calvin Boardman, were destroyed by fire last night.

Murderous Outrage.

BOSTON, June 21.—A servant named Betsy Kelly, living at No. 29 Concord street, was seriously stabbed last evening by Michael Keene, as is supposed, who had been keeping company with her. She was taken to the hospital, and it was then discovered that she was *enciente*. The police are in pursuit of the suspected assailant.

The Eastman Drowning Case.

The coroner's jury in the case of the boy Eastman found in their verdict that Edward Conners threw deceased into the water, but that the act was done without malice.

Thunder Storm in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, June 21.—A severe thunder storm visited this vicinity about 6 o'clock last evening, and continued all night. Considerable damage was done by lightning in this city. Many buildings were struck, and some persons injured. In Greenville, a few miles out, Whipple & Co.'s wheelright shop was struck, set on fire, and destroyed. Loss from $8000 to $10,000. Insured for about one half. The fire communicated to the store of Barnes & Sproge, which was also destroyed. Loss $6000.

FROM NEW YORK.

Heavy Verdict Against the Erie Railroad.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 21.—The suit of Daniel Lyons against the Erie Railroad Company to recover $50,000 for personal injuries sustained by the Carr's Rock disaster, on April 15, 1868, concluded last night. The plaintiff received injuries which will disable him permanently and may shorten his life. Judge Murray in his charge to the jury said that the company were by law under obligations to keep their road in perfect order, and were responsible for the result of any negligence, and according to the evidence the company was guilty of negligence. The jury, after two hours' deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $20,000.

FROM THE WEST.

Probable Suicide.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 21.—A young man named Nathaniel Hazen was found dead in bed here to-day, shot through the head. He was prominently connected with the Capital City Brush Company, and moved in the first classes of society.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Cattle Shipped by Pacific Railroad.

FREMONT, June 21.—The first lot of fat Texas cattle shipped East via the Union Pacific Railroad and Burlington and Missouri Railroad is now being collected at this place. Another lot of one thousand will be in to-morrow.

The Fremont Enterprise.

Work has been resumed by a large force on the Fremont, Elkton, and Missouri Valley Railroad. Fifty miles will be built immediately.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, June 21, 1870.

The report of the city national banks shows, as was generally anticipated, diminished resources, but it is more favorable in this respect than it might have been. The deposits are less by $451,115, the legal-tenders by $393,769, and specie by $98,284. On the other hand, the loans have increased to the very moderate amount of $59,112. The amount of business transacted is reflected in the clearings, which are less than those of the previous week by $815,857. This exhibit taken by itself is not of a character to materially affect the loan market, but it shows a steady drain of currency towards the West which is encouraging rather than otherwise. Rates to-day continue very easy to borrowers, and no radical change in the market is anticipated until general trade assumes a new aspect.

The gold market is entirely devoid of activity and the premium remarkably steady, ranging from 112⅝@112⅝, closing at the latter.

Government bonds are also quiet at last night's closing quotations.

There was some activity at the Stock Board, and prices are well maintained. State and city loans were quiet. Sales of the latter, new issue, at 100⅝.

Reading Railroad sold freely at 53·69@53⅝; Pennsylvania was steady and sold at 58⅝; Philadelphia and Erie was in better demand and sold at 29⅝; 53⅝ was bid for Minehill, and 38¼ for Catawissa preferred.

In Canal shares there were sales of Schuylkill at 7½; preferred do. at 18½; the latter shows an advance of ¼.

In Bank stock there were sales of Kentucky at 119. Germantown Passenger Railroad sold at 30 and Hestonville at 15½. Cornplanter Oil shares brought 1⅝.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, N..ls.		5 sh N Pa R.....	41
	c&p....100⅜	56 sh Germ'n P R.	30
100 sh Penna RR...	58⅜	12 sh Phil & E R..	29
100 do.....c.	58⅜	100 do.....b5.	29¼
5 sh N Bk of Ky..119		100 sh Sch Nav.....	5⅜
200 sh Read R...ls.	53⅜	100 sh Sch N P..b60	15⅜
100 do.....s5.	53⅜	100 sh O C & A R..	47
100 do.....b5.	53⅜	100 do.....b5.	47
200 do...ls.b5.	53⅜	200 sh Cornplanter.	1¾
100 do.....c.53·69		300 sh Hestony'e.ls.	15⅜
100 do.....s60.	53⅜		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅛@118⅜; do., 1862, 112⅛@112¾; do. 1864, 111⅛@111¾; do. 1865, 111⅛@111¾; do. 1865, new, 113⅜@114; do. 1867, do. 114@114⅛; do. 1868, do., 114@114⅛; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; U. S. 80 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 114⅛@114⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 112⅜@113; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $870@880; Central Pacific R. R., $925@935; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $780@790.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅛@118⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅝@112⅞; do., 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do., 1865, 111⅜@111⅝; do. do., July, 113⅛@113⅜; do. do., 1867, 114@114⅛; do. 1868, 113⅞@114⅛; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; Pacifics, 114⅛@114⅜. Gold, 112⅝.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	112⅜	10·28 A. M.	112⅝
10·09 "	112⅜	12·00 M.	112⅜
10·19 "	112⅜		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, June 21.—Bark.—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 ₮ ton.

There is more activity in the Flour market, and holders are very firm in their views. There is some inquiry for shipment, but the demand is chiefly from the home consumers, who purchase principally of the better grades of extra families. The sales foot up 2200 barrels, including superfine at $4·87½@5; winter wheat extra, at $5·50@5·75; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, at $5·25 for low grade, up to $7 for choice; Pennsylvania do. do., at $6@6·62½; Ohio do. do., at $6·25@6·75, and fancy brands at $7@9, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·25. In Corn Meal no sales are reported.

The Wheat market is steady, but there is not much activity, and the offerings are light. Sales of 2800 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·45@47. Rye may be quoted at $1 for Ohio and $1·10 for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at yesterday's quotations. Sales of yellow at $1·07@1·09, and Western mixed at $1·04@1·06. Oats are in fair request, and 3000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 64@65.

Prices of Barley and Malt are nominal.

Whisky is inactive. Sales of 100 barrels Western iron-bound at $1·08@1·06.

Almost a Terrible Railroad Slaughter.

There was near being a terrible railroad slaughter in Newark, N. J., the other evening, through the alleged criminal carelessness of the driver of car No. 4 of the Montclair, Bloomfield and Newark horse car road. At about half past 8 o'clock the horse car drove up Broad street and reached the crossing of the Morris and Essex Railroad just a few seconds before a train came dashing down the steep grade from High street. The danger to the horse car, filled with passengers, was perceived in time by the flagman and Officer Bangor, who united in warning the driver. The latter paid no heed to the caution, however. The locomotive scarcely cleared his hind platform. The excitement among the horse car passengers can better be imagined than described.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, June 21.—Arrived, steamship Minnesota, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 21

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....73 | 11 A. M.....78 | 2 P. M.....80

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Barkentine Graf Behr Nagendank, Kindoff, Riga, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr R. W. Tull, Richards, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Anna Myrick, Richart, Provincetown, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, 73 hours from Charleston, S. C., with cotton, etc., to Souder & Adams.
Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Bark Eureka, Carman, 14 days from Inagua, with salt to W. Bumm & Son—vessel to Workman & Co.
Schr Ella, Grey, 28 days from Bangor, with laths to T. P. Gavin & Co. Encountered heavy weather, sprung aleak, and lost overboard about 100,000 laths.
Schr Tropic, Banks, from Salisbury.
Schr Buckeye, Shropshire, from Salem.
Schr Bell, Hern, 6 days from Norfolk, with cedar rails to Malone & Sons.
Schr Lizzie Raymond, Lord, 8 days from Portland, Conn., with stone to William Struthers
Schr Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, from Boston, with ice to Pennsylvania Ice Co.
Schr W. N. Gesner, Egbert, 4 days from New York, with salt to William Bumm & Son.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr A. M. Chadwick, Coane, at this port yesterday from Ivieux, is consigned to B. Crowley & Co. (not as before reported).

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

"NIBBLED TO DEATH BY PISMIRES."

From the Chicago Bureau.

It is seldom that the longest speeches are the most effective. Of all the utterances in Congress or from the Cabinet during the present session, the thunder-bolt that went farthest, killed the greatest number, and will be the longest remembered, was hurled when General Schenck declared that, should the Tariff bill be defeated, the verdict over its corpse would be, "nibbled to death by pismires." Not a single denial has been made in Congress that the protective character of the tariff has quadrupled our revenue. It has not been denied that the effect of a protective tariff has been to develop and foster all the industries in which we compete with Europe, except that of producing breadstuffs. In the matter of breadstuffs, we have gone far towards supplying our farmers with the home market which is always so much more valuable than the foreign, and which, if protection to manufactures were continued, would soon develop them to a point which would consume all our breadstuffs at home, at higher prices than could be obtained abroad.

Not a single square assault upon the principle of protection has been made from any quarter, by attempting to show that it had failed to develop and extend the industries it had aimed to develop; that it had lessened our revenue; that it had brought on commercial distress; or that it had turned any class of men into the streets, as did free trade in 1816–20, in 1836, and 1857. All efforts to change the tariff are made under the plea of reducing the revenue, on the ground that we are collecting more revenue than we need, and are paying off the debt more rapidly than we ought. It is not contended that our working classes are suffering, or that ready employment at full wages is not everywhere to be had for all who are willing to work. It is not denied that in England industry is very straightened, and that a recent commission appointed by Parliament to investigate the condition of the working classes reports that it is better in America than anywhere else. The editor of the Missouri *Democrat*, now travelling in Europe, writes to his paper that it is in vain for American farmers to attempt to compete with the cheap serf labor of the Russian, Austrian, and German peasantry, in the attempt to raise breadstuffs for the English market, While we are paying from $16 to $20 per month, and board, for green farm hands, who are mostly fresh imported European peasants, hands of the same class in Europe, 1500 miles nearer to the English markets, are working for less money and boarding themselves. As a sample of the difference in manufacturing wages, take the following average weekly earnings of puddlers in the iron furnaces here and there:—

United States	$16·54 gold
England	8·75 "
France	8·00 "
Belgium and Rhenish Prussia	6·00 "
Russia (Vicksa Ironworks)	1·93 "

In spite of the arguments of the free-traders, that we ought to be suffering, while the artisans of England ought to be happy under free trade, we find the members of their nobility presiding at vast meetings for the promotion of the emigration of laborers from England, and Canadian and Australian papers abusing the home authorities because they report in favor of emigration to the dearly-taxed United States rather than to the cheaply-taxed colonies. About 400,000 people came here last year, and we look for a still larger number this year. And still, in spite of these great facts, the army of Pismires are mustering their hosts to the work of nibbling down and undermining the defenses of American industries.

Pismire the first proceeds by understating the value of our manufactures, the number of hands they employ, of souls they support, and the extent to which they supply the wants of our people and consume our agricultural products. Thus one writer, in an article before us, states the value of our annual product of iron and steel manufactures at only $119,950,000, whereas the true value, as computed by the American Iron and Steel Association, which is in receipt of regular reports from the members of their production, is seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars a year.

Pismire the second says that only 330,000 persons are employed in the great protected industries of iron, woollens and cottons, when those of iron alone employ fully 650,000 persons, and support directly 3,200,000 persons.

Pismire the third ("Gath," the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, in his letter published May 17) says:—

"The whole number of manufacturing laborers, direct and incidental, in every department of what is called industry, amounts to only 1,385,000."

This was the number returned by the census, as male and female operatives in manufactories, in 1860, ten years ago. As each of these supported at the average four persons, they would have sustained 5,540,000 persons, or one-sixth of our whole population at that time. But if, in addition, we include the persons collaterally employed in exchanging and transporting their products, it would have shown not less than 8,000,000, or a fourth of our population sustained by manufactures. But "Gath" wholly omits to state that within ten years our iron product has doubled, and our other manufactures have increased by from 60 to 80 per cent. An increase of 60 per cent. would make the present number of persons employed in manufactures alone (exclusive of those miners, farmers, and planters who are employed in furnishing their raw materials) at 2,308,322. We are safe in stating their entire number at 2,500,000, and the number of persons they support at 10,000,000, or one-fourth of our whole people.

Pismire the fourth (and there are at least 10,000 of this class, all misled by David A. Wells) represents that we have, during the last two years, placed such taxes on the materials used in ship-building as to close every ship-yard in the country; whereas, in fact, owing to an over-production of ships in England during our war, the decline in ship-building has been as sudden and distressing to ship-builders there as it has been here. The building of sailing vessels in Great Britain rose from 32 vessels of 13,584 tons aggregate in 1860, to 142 vessels and 107,074 tons in 1863, and 154 vessels of 124,716 tons in 1864, from whence it rapidly fell to 99 vessels of 39,103 tons in 1867, or to about one-third its standard during our war. The building of steam vessels in Great Britain rose in like manner from 149 vessels of 51,115 tonnage in 1860, to 342 steamers of 156,981 tons in 1864, and 344 steamers of 177,382 tons in 1865, from which high rate of production it fell to 138 vessels of 75,009 tons in 1868, and has since declined still further. Besides this, the reports of our Secretaries of the Navy show a heavy sale of Government vessels of all kinds, sufficient in themselves to glut our market with cheap ships, and stop further demand for ship-building. Nevertheless, when the writer, two years ago, made personal inquiry into the rates of wages paid in the New York ship-yards, he found sufficient building and repairing going on to enable the principal yards to run with as nearly as large a force as in 1860, and to pay considerably higher wages in gold.

Pismire the fifth, echoing some assertion which he supposes he has heard somewhere, says that we are building no more iron vessels, while the following figures, taken from Mr. Nimmo's report of the number and tonnage of American steam and sailing vessels recently built of American iron, shows that we have fairly embarked in the business of iron ship-building, and are making good progress therein:—

Class.	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*
Barks	1	630
Brigs	1	359
Barges	1	244
Lake steamers	2	2,325
River Steamers	64	22,810
Ocean Steamers	49	41,881
Total	118	68,299

It is not uncommon to read the statement in the free-trade papers that the American flag no longer waves over a single ocean steamer except upon the Panama and Pacific lines, whereas here we have 49 iron steamers afloat, besides the wooden ones. Or if they have been sold to foreigners, it proves equally well that they found it advisable to have their ships built here rather than abroad. So far, no vessel has been built in the United States of imported iron, the American iron being a superior article. Official tests, made at the Watertown arsenal, give the average tensile strength at 41,505 pounds for the English specimens, and 45,272 pounds for the American, per square inch.

So we might pursue the army of infinitesimal liars into their jungle of infinitesimal lies. But what is the use of firing the artillery of statistics at such a marsh full of mosquitoes? The only way is to light a smudge that will protect us from the worst of them. This General Schenck did when he named them. Every free-trader in the country felt the force and truth of his epithet. It stung only because it was true. While they denounced it, they could neither deny nor answer it.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

The country at large is delighted to see that Congress has at length aroused itself against the Cuban policy of General Grant, and that among the ablest voices which denounce him for his pusillanimity are those who stand foremost in the Republican ranks. They have perceived, as we told them they would more than a month ago, that the Republican party was losing its hold upon the hearts of the people through the President's mistakes, and that unless they came quickly to the rescue, and followed the lead of Generals Banks, Logan, Morton, and other brave spirits in the loyal ranks, the affection of the masses would become inverted, and we shall lose not only the next Presidency, but the majority of both houses of Congress in the fall elections.

Until within a few months the *Spirit* supported the Cuban policy of the administration to the extent of endorsing its non-proclamation of belligerent rights. We took this position when the American clamor in behalf of the insurgents first broke out. We gave as our first reason for forbearance that Spain was herself engaged in a struggle for republican liberty which would result in the emancipation of her provinces; and next, that the proper settlement of the Alabama claims with England was a matter of such paramount importance that it would be foolish to impair our position in that by any action which would be deemed weakening to the main point at issue. Since then, however, Spain has thrown off all pretensions to republicanism; since then the insurgent Cubans have proclaimed emancipation to the slave; and during a period of eighteen months "Spain," to use the language of General Grant's own message, "has not been able to suppress the opposition to Spanish rule on the island, nor to award speedy justice to all nations, or citizens of other nations, when their rights have been invaded."

This altered the state of things materially. It disposed at once of the natural sympathy which we had felt for the Spanish struggle, and concentrated it solely on the Cuban cause. It permitted us to remind ourselves that Spain had recognized the Confederates as a maritime belligerent but three months after the outbreak of the rebellion; and that, therefore, the plainest rule of retaliation warranted our stepping in and making a proclamation of like character to hers, in behalf of men who had raised the flag of "republicanism against monarchy, and emancipation to the slave."

Still, we did not interfere, hoping for progress in the English question; but when we found there was no progress there, that the English caricaturists were representing Lord Clarendon as landing a star-spangled *fish* amid the jeers of a surrounding multitude; and perceived, at the same time, that our crafty, back-handed Minister to Madrid had succeeded in contracting for thirty gunboats to be built in our waters to hunt down the American youth who might be caught swimming in the Cuban tide, we came to the conclusion that we had waited long enough. We then protested, in unmistakable terms, against the false and cowardly policy of the administration; denounced the gunboat speculation as a violation of neutrality, and pointed out the double-dealings of our Minister to Spain, whose interest it had become to keep the Cuban conflict up, as the preliminary to a hundred-million job, and as an auxiliary to the fluctuations of Spanish bonds on the London Stock Exchange and Paris Bourse. But what was the worst feature of the American attitude in this shameful complication, was the dull indifference shown by the President to the murders perpetrated by the Spanish butchers upon captives in cold blood, many of whom were citizens of the United States. With him, it seems (to reasen from his Fenian proclamation, as well as from his Cuban policy) that a citizen once guilty of allowing his patriotism to run into a neighboring quarrel is dead to this country, and not even to be inquired after. That Grant has acted upon this mere soldier's theory, is proved by his own words when he says "on either side the contest has been conducted, and is still carried on, with a lamentable disregard of human life and of the usages and practices which modern civilization has prescribed in mitigation of the necessary horrors of war;" and that he has not the capacity to act upon any higher theory, is shown by his lamentable dullness to the fact that a great principle had twinned with emancipation as the product of our war, in the new doctrine established by both parties to our struggle, of no murdering of captives in cold blood.

This was perhaps the *greatest* result of our war. It not only established a war doctrine for this continent, but for the hereafter of the civilized world. The introduction of it, which was made through the true legal force of national example, was the highest mission ever entrusted to a nation; and had General Grant proclaimed it from his pedestal, as the future doctrine for this continent, the whole universe, arrested by the thought, would have resounded with the applause of nations. Imposed upon the Spanish war in Cuba, this doctrine would have decided the liberties of the Cuban people, and instead of leading us into a war with Spain, would have shamed her into acquiescence, by the approbation of every religious altar on the globe.

But Grant was too dull to comprehend this doctrine or his chance; and feeling that we could wait no longer, we proclaimed the new doctrine in the *Spirit* about four weeks ago, and called upon Congress to teach this hesitating man his duty. In plain terms, to direct him to proclaim to Spain, in behalf of the patriotic Cubans, the same neutrality with which she had honored the Confederates at the very opening of our late memorable struggle. Our readers have observed that, down to the time of the *Spirit* having taken this decided part, Grant lived in fancied popularity, and seemed to occupy almost an unshaken throne. Look at him to-day, and who is there who will venture to predict that the Republican party will take him again as a candidate, or that an abused and humiliated country will again elect him for its leader. We have reason to believe that it was our fervid exposition of his unfaithfulness, as well as of his incompetency, which touched the wire of the long-subdued indignation of the country; and we have a right to be proud, therefore, of having first enunciated the sublime principle which was the talisman that did it. When the debate of Tuesday last came on, the spell of that thought was in the heart of every member of the House, and it exhibited its power in shattering all lines, and in the sudden proposition (common only in Andrew Johnson's time) to lay the Presidential insult upon the table.

As we write, we learn that the opposition to the President's late message has made a mighty step towards dislodging itself of an image who can neither feel for humanity nor perceive his most obvious duty—whose whole idea of government is personal authority, and whose conception of international law is limited to following the precepts of the foreign powers. It is a timely revelation for the Republican party, and will instruct them to select for their next candidate a man who has a due perception of his country's grandeur, and who, at the same time, has courage enough to initiate an American policy for the American people—nay, more, to vindicate it as our portion of so-called "international law," which we will require no assistance to administer.

GRANT AND CAMERON.

From the N. Y. World.

When, a week ago yesterday, General Grant returned from his trout-fishing excursion, the immediate transmission of his Cuban message so engrossed public attention that the significance of that excursion escaped comment. But it is very suggestive. It betokens an entire change in General Grant's associations and personal intimacies, and foreshadows a contrast between the first and the last years of his administration.

The distinguished mark of personal confidence and close intimacy which the President has given to Simon Cameron ought to startle the Republican party. Trout-fishing in Pennsylvania is an innocent recreation; and the recreations of the President, so long as they are innocent and decent, should be regarded with generous indulgence. But trout-fishing with a wily, unscrupulous politician like Simon Cameron exhibits General Grant in a new light and Simon as a dexterous "fisher of men." We do not know with what Cameron baited his hook, but he has evidently caught a President. Sturdy old Dr. Johnson's definition of a fishing-rod—"a pole with a fool at one end and a worm at the other"—requires some modification. We have been regaled with the spectacle of a corrupt political intriguer at one end and a weak President dangling at the other.

General Grant has differed from all other Presidents by a peculiar prudishness in his intercourse with politicians. During the winter after his election he took none of the Republican leaders into his confidence; he deigned to consult none of them about the composition of his Cabinet; he mortified and offended them all by repelling their opinions and advice. When the Cabinet was announced, it became still more evident that he contemned and spurned their whole class. His strange selections provoked their amazement and disgust. There was not a man in the list who had any political standing or connections. After General Grant had organized his administration, he spent a great part of the ensuing summer and autumn in journeys of recreation and amusement; but in all those frequent journeys he took care not to consort with politicians. He did not travel in their company; he did not accept their hospitality; he kept aloof from them as if he desired no personal intercourse except with officers of the army and wealthy men who had given him presents.

It is that singular distance and reserve which render his ostentatious association with Simon Cameron, who is one of the worst types of the tribe of politicians, so remarkable. A great change has come over the spirit of the President. Like the weak man that he is, he vibrates from one foolish extreme to the other extreme still more foolish and objectionable. General Grant has become sensible that he made a mistake in supposing that he could conduct a successful administration without the aid and co-operation of party leaders. But after repelling those who were entitled to his confidence, he is forming relations with the most intriguing and unscrupulous of corrupt politicians. Butler has become the main pillar of the administration in the House, although Butler has not yet been honored with any such striking mark of personal cordiality as has been bestowed on Cameron; but of all the public men of the country Butler is perhaps the last whom anybody could have supposed General Grant would consent to rely upon for assistance. Butler intrigued against him in the army; kept spies upon him during the Virginia campaign; made a virulent, bitter speech against him at Lowell, accusing him of murdering our soldiers in the Rebel prisons; and he was paid back by General Grant in the contemptuous report in which he alluded to Butler as having been "bottled up" at James river. In the year of the Presidential election, Butler prepared a pamphlet against Grant, and was on the point of printing it, exposing, in his sharp way, the blunders of the Virginia campaign. The fact that Butler has come to be the President's chosen champion in Congress, shows how impossible it is to predict General Grant's personal relations from his antecedents. There was never a public man so capable of jerky inconsistencies. Before he was the Republican candidate for President he scouted negro suffrage, and made what Senator Sumner denounced as a "whitewashing" report on the fitness of the Southern people for immediats readmissin. As soon as he had joined the Republican party for the sake of office, he became an "out-and-outer" in favor of negro suffrage, and fully endorsed the Reconstruction measures. He is the same General Grant who stood at the right hand of President Johnson when he received the delegates from the Philadelphia Convention, and accompanied him when he "swung around the circle" making vehement speeches in denunciation of Congress. Of course, nobody can be surprised at any of General Grant's inconsistencies. He selected one of the staunchest free-traders in the country for Secretary of the Treasury, and immediately afterwards appointed a Massachusetts protectionist to the same office. He was a dogged pro-Cuban fanatic during the first five months of his administration, and he afterwards "wheeled about and turned about," like Jim Crow in the negro song, and last week exploded upon Congress a violent anti-Cuban message. There is no sequence or connection between any two parts of this weak man's public career.

It is not surprising, therefore, that from shunning and eschewing the whole class of politicians, and attempting to conduct his administration without their aid and in defiance of their wishes, this strange specimen of a President has given his confidence and intimacy to the most noted and disreputable political rogue in the United States. Cameron came into Lincoln's Cabinet with a taint, and was turned out for corruption. The seat he holds in the Senate was procured by notorious bribery, which was fully exposed at the time. He is the most unscrupulous intriguer and jobber that ever bought a Legislature or made merchandise of army contracts. And this corrupt politician, whose whole career is a scandal, is selected by President Grant from among all the politicians of his party to be honored with a close and peculiar intimacy. A short time before he went on the fishing excursion he appointed a son-in-law of Cameron to a foreign mission, and the two facts taken together show that he has fallen quite under the influence of that crafty, bad man.

We suppose the explanation to be that while the more reputable Republican leaders have repaid the President's distrust in kind and have not sought his intimacy, schemers like Cameron and Butler have foreseen that General Grant would be compelled sooner or later to lean upon politicians, and have practised every art of cajolery to wind themselves into such a position that they would be the first to convince him of his error and profit by the inevitable change. They had more foresight than the feeble man on whom they are practising. They knew that he would not advance far in his administration before his mind would be engrossed with plans for his re-election, and that he would at length see his need of men skilled in the art of packing caucuses and manipulating conventions. They knew that the politicians who should have his ear and intimacy when he first came to realize this necessity, would easily gain a complete ascendancy over his small mind. Like presuming lovers, they have made it their maxim to "be bold and dare;" and Cameron at least has achieved a success which should alarm all Republicans who care anything for the credit and reputation of their party. In surrender ing himself to politicians, General Grant is falling into the hands of the very worst of their class; and the last two years of his term, when he will be chiefly occupied with intrigues to promote his re-election, are likely to be as remarkable for his intimacy with political schemers as the beginning of his term was for his scornful estrangement from the leaders of his party.

DEFEATED—PRO TEMPORE.

From the Woman's Journal.

The Vermont Constitutional Convention has rejected a proposition to give the ballot to woman by a vote of 231 to 1. They flouted all discussion of the question, and voted it down with the utmost alacrity. No one cognizant of the bigotry, narrowness, and general ignorance that prevail in Vermont will be surprised at this result. It is not a progressive State, but the contrary. Great stress has been laid on the fact that "Vermont never owned a slave," and from this it has been argued that the Granite State is, and has been, especially liberty-loving. But, during the two brief visits we made to the State last winter, we were told again and again, by Vermont men, that the only reason for the non-introduction of slavery was the impracticability of that form of labor among the Green Mountains—that slavery could never have been made profitable there, and that this, and not principle and heroic love of freedom, prevented Vermont from becoming a slave State. Nowhere, not even in the roughest and remotest West, have we met with such vulgar rudeness, ill-manners, and heroic lying, as we encountered in Vermont. The lecturers who were invited into the State by the Vermont Women Suffrage Association, composed wholly of men, were in many instances left unsupported by them, allowed to meet the frequently rough audiences as best they could, to pay their own bills, and to manage the campaign as they might. At the very first intimation of opposition on the part of the Montpelier *Argus* and *Watchman* and the Burlington *Free Press*—an unworthy trio of papers that appear to control the majority—many members of the State Association showed the "white feather," and either apologetically backed out of the canvass or ignominiously kept silent in the background. There was therefore nothing like a thorough discussion of the question, no fair meeting of truth and error, not even an attempt to canvass the State. For, not ambitious to waste their efforts on such flinty soil, the men and women who were invited to labor there shook off the dust (snow) of Vermont from their feet, and turned to more hopeful fields of labor. Let it not be supposed, however, that this vote of the male delegates of the Constitutional Convention is any indication of the sentiment of Vermont women on this question. The fact that between two and three hundred Vermont women subscribed for the *Woman's Journal* during the few meetings in the interest of Woman Suffrage held in the winter and spring—that 231 women of lawful age, residents of Brattleboro', and 96 of Newfane, sent a petition for Woman Suffrage, with their reasons for asking it, to Charles K. Field, delegate from that town to the Constitutional Convention, with the request that he would present the same to the convention, and lend his influence, so far as he could consistently with his duty to the State, to procure the adoption of the amendment, Woman Suffrage, referred to in the petition—that petitions from other hundreds of Vermont women have been forwarded to Congress praying for a sixteenth amendment giving suffrage to women—that by letters and personal statements, we know that the most intelligent and thoughtful women of Vermont everywhere rebel against the State laws for women, whose heathenism, despotism, and absurdity were so well shown by Mrs. Nichols, of Vermont nativity, but now living in Kansas, in a recent number of the *Woman's Journal*—all these facts are proofs that the sentiment of Vermont women is not represented by the Constitutional Convention now in session at Montpelier. They are silenced—shut out from the press—refused the right of petition—not allowed to be heard—gagged—subjected. Their opinions and wishes are ignored as ruthlessly as their rights. They will yet be heard, however, and before many years. "There is a day after to-day," and though "the mills of the gods grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small."

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—ITS POSITION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"Close up" seems to be the word in the Republican party. In the days when the boys on the march were taking things easy; when some little immediate purpose of each was more in thought than the great purpose of all; when groups were down to rest in shady places by the roadside, and parties were off across the neighboring fields for fresh water, while others made domiciliary visits to points that promised chickens, eggs, butter, or the tasty corn cake, or plunged into the secret recesses of barns and corn cribs; when, indeed, the whole line was scattered and loose, at such a moment the word to "close up," passed down company by company, from the head of the column, was a piece of magic that brought every man to his place, one hardly saw how. Its hint of something in front, its whisper of a suddenly seen necessity, its intimation of a reason related to the great general purpose compacted the whole line, brought all together and gave the shoulder-to-shoulder unity, the tone force and cohesion that a moment before might have seemed impossible. So it is now with those that adhere to the great leader in the new way. Once more they seem to have heard the familiar word all down the line, and still as ever it gathers and consolidates the force and puts aside the discursive disposition.

Within a short time it has appeared to the enemies of the Republican party as if there was no possible point of unity in it. Nay, its friends have not been altogether confident of the contrary to this. As a party it was certainly composed of many elements naturally hostile and antagonistic one to the other—elements tending to different courses if once freed from the harmony of action forced upon them by the great national crisis and necessity in which the party arose. There were the protectionists and the free traders side by side. How could men differ more widely than these? And how few are the topics that take a more intimate hold of men's whole lives than those in dispute between them! With what bitterness and tenacity the protectionist denounces as mischievous errors every point in the creed of the free-trader, and how calmly the free-trader could consign the protectionist to the nearest lunatic asylum! Recognizing the force of this opposition, it was not unreasonable to regard it as a great danger when, on the one hand, it was imperiously demanded that protection should have a place in the platform, and on the other it was urged to make free trade the necessary sequence to free labor in a party founded and originating in a crusade against slavery, which, after all, was only a kind of monopoly. Just as this opposition raged within the lines of the Republican party, so there were others scarcely less threatening on the questions of the banks, taxation and several subjects. Within a few days even a subject came up that was scarcely counted before as a disintegrating force—our foreign relations. With the brilliant buncombe with which the friends of Cuba splurged and snorted, it certainly seemed as if something must be broken, and as if the bond of unity that kept Republicans together would snap like the green withes that were made into bracelets for Sansom.

It was perhaps not unnatural to doubt, in view of an agitation so likely to test a party. If it is divided on the question of free trade, the constitution of banks, the propriety of many taxes, and even on an idea that has so much stirred the people of this country as our relations with the small republics, our neighbors, and with their European oppressers—if the Republican party is divided upon all these points, what is there to hold it together? Was it not a war party, and is not the war over? Was not the saving of the country its great mission, and is not that mission fulfilled? What, then, is left to give this party a vital power? It may be said that the war is not over. The fighting, to be sure, is done with, and the country is no longer in any danger from the armies of secession, but there remain the consequences of the great exertions to which this party was obliged to force the country that the fighting might be brought to a triumphant close. The present administration has been charged by the country with a sacred trust—a legacy of the war. Its mission is to restore us to that happy condition we were in before the great necessity came—when the American people hardly knew what taxes were—when there was no national debt—when the citizens of the United States were more comfortable and easy in their circumstances than the citizens of any other nation on the earth. Its mission is to reduce taxes, to pay the debt, to develop the resources of the nation, and in an administration thus entrusted with a great duty growing out of the war the Republican party has a bond of union only less potent than the war itself.

In the case of Cuba we saw the President declare what he conceived to be the only policy consistent with the performance of his duty to the country, and we saw the party, with only as many stragglers as a battle always causes, assent to his declaration and rally to support him in it. Every such contest consolidates a party, casts out by a natural process those who cannot accept the will of a majority and gives the remainder greater strength, in virtue of greater unity of sentiment and purpose; and in such contests this party—the only possible party in our present condition—will move on, gaining power as it goes, to make its present purpose the issue and the triumph of 1872.

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS

AND

SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and

No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphi

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWAR Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR

NEW YORK

are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds,

2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

INSURANCE ½ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,

12 5 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Thursday, June —, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on —— June

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June 25, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 25.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, July 2, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, June 25th.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.

6 1½ No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 623 tons, Capt. Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 800 tons, Capt. Gray.

JUNE, 1870.

Prometheus, Friday, June 3.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 10.
Prometheus, Friday, June 17.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 24.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.

Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P M. on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 2 DOCK Street,
Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 13 S. WHARVES.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 5 3 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of London, Saturday, June 25, 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 28, 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, July 2, 8 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, July 9, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$38
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1½

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent.
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
54 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

Goods forwarded by WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.

Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.

Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11½

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 5 1

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN.
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 6 28 3m

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A mass meeting of journeymen tailors of the southern section of the city was held last evening at the House of Industry, Catharine street, near Seventh, for the purpose of forming a new lodge.

—Yesterday afternoon James McGrath, twenty years old, residing on Twelfth street, above Carpenter, was taken home in a greatly prostrated condition from sun-stroke.

—The Union of Locomotive Firemen will hold their fifth annual convention in this city in September next. Delegates representing every railroad in the United States and Canada will, it is expected, be present.

—The fund in the hand of the Grand Lodge trustees, I. O. of O. F., for the construction of an orphans' home, now amounts to $10,000. It is understood that another effort to have the institution erected will shortly be made.

—The lightning express train, which left Pittsburg yesterday morning, arrived in this city last evening, having made the trip in nine hours and a half—the fastest time ever made for so long a run on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. The train made over 37 miles an hour, including stoppages.

—Last evening, as a colored military company were passing Seventh and Lombard streets, on their return from the funeral of the late William Carney, who was killed up town a few nights since, they were assaulted by a party of colored men and boys. Pistols and knives were drawn, but the police dispersed the mob before any serious damage occurred.

—A stated meeting of the Board of Trade was held last evening, Mr. James C. Hand presiding. A communication was received from Mr. John Welsh, resigning the position of President of the Board, in consequence of absence in Europe. Mr. F. Fraley submitted the following, which was adopted:—*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee of the Board of Trade decline to accept the resignation of Mr. John Welsh from the Presidency, and respectfully request him to represent the Philadelphia Board of Trade, as President, while in England, and avail himself of every opportunity to obtain and transmit information on the commerce and trade of the several countries he may visit. The question of discrimination against Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Railroad, in regard to freight and passenger travel, was taken up, and the Committee on Inland Transportation were requested to take action upon the matter. The Committee of the Month were appointed as follows:—Messrs. Hood, Hoffman, and T. C. Hand.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 112¾.

—The receipts of internal revenue yesterday amounted to $1,125,000.

—At Albany yesterday the thermometer marked 98 degrees in the shade.

—Senator Howard is writing out the report of the San Domingo Investigating Committee.

—A cash loss of $40,000 is acknowledged by the Manager of the Beethoven Festival in New York.

—Many important amendments to the House Taxation bill have been reported by the Senate Finance Committee.

—The Senate Judiciary Committee has decided to return to the Senate the nomination of Amos T. Akerman for Attorney-General without recommendation.

—A circular has been issued from the Census Bureau authorizing the marshals to give to the press the total population of towns, cities, and counties when complete returns shall have been received and examined.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, the Southern Pacific Railroad bill was considered in evening session.

In the House the Fortification and Army Appropriation bills were passed. A bill was also passed extending the provisions of the Artificial Limbs bill to the navy.

Foreign Affairs.

—Several important reforms have been promulgated in Portugal.

—Several people were killed by an explosion in a powder mill at Waltham, near London, on Sunday.

—Peninsular unity, under the house of Braganza, is said to be the aim of the revolutionary party in Spain.

—M. Disraeli has replied sharply in *Blackwood* to the criticisms on "Lothair," published in that magazine.

—Any counter-movement on the part of the Church of England to the Œcumenical Council is discountenanced by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

—Charles Dickens, in his will, declines a monument, preferring to rest his fame on his works. He urges his children to practise Christianity in a broad spirit, eschewing narrow constructions of men or sects.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

From the London Athenæum.

Whilst Mr. Disraeli is being denounced in certain quarters where the politico-religious views of his new novel are especially unacceptable as one of those false prophets of whom it was predicted that they should cause men to say, "Lo here" and "Lo there," simple people are asking how it comes that the tale, which they see on every other drawing-room table, has only just now been announced in a modest advertisement as having reached a third edition—an inquiry that points to an ordinary usage of "the trade," and raises a question as to the meaning of the word "edition." For the benefit of simple people, and many persons whose simplicity consists solely in their ignorance of literary practices, it is well to observe that no term is more elastic than "edition," which may signify any number of copies, from a hundred to a hundred thousand. The ordinary edition of the fashionable amateur, who gives a West End publisher £50 or £100, together with the copyright of his or her new romance, on condition that he causes it to be rewritten, printed, and floated into the circulating libraries, numbers some three hundred copies. Whilst the first editions of Mr. Charles Dickens' more popular works comprised tens of thousands of copies, the average edition of another novelist, whose works not long since were forced into considerable sales by strenuous puffery, which credited them with the honors of ten or twelve editions, never exceeded five hundred copies. And, though a sixth thousand of "Lothair" has been bound, and, if not already sold, is being rapidly absorbed by the trade, it is just entering on the third edition. So many strong influences, distinct from the literary merits of an amusing performance, contribute to the popularity of the "Duchessy" tale, that no one needs to be told why the author can afford to do without sensational advertisements; but the quickness and quietude with which his copies are being distributed are grounds for questioning whether the customary proclamations of commercial success have the desired effect on social opinion. Nothing but a very considerable benefit to the producers of literature can be held to justify or even excuse a fashion that insults art by setting up popularity as a standard of excellence, and too often insults truth by misrepresentation. It must be observed that in strict language an edition means the full quantity which the producer of a work calculates on being able to sell of the production at the time of making arrangements for its publication. Whether a publisher hopes to sell five hundred or five thousand copies of a book, his first genuine edition always equals or slightly exceeds his expectations of demand. A prudent publisher never arranges from the outset for a second edition: he always prefers a sale which falls a little short of his calculation, to a sale which requires him to incur, without enabling him to recover, the expense of resetting type. Of genuine second editions not one in three pays its expenses, not one in five is liberally remunerative to its producers. Publishers, therefore, are so strongly disposed to provide against the risks arising from the manufacture of second editions that they seldom produce too small an original edition of a work of transitory interest. In cases, as in "Lothair," where they anticipate a large sale, but are uncertain to what number of copies it may rise, their custom is to keep their type standing until the sale shows clear signs of coming to an end—an arrangement which makes the genuine edition almost precisely commensurate with the public demand for the book. This arrangement is so generally had recourse to for regulating the dimensions of genuine second editions that persons have reason to be suspicious of the advertisements which proclaim the issue of several editions within a few weeks of the first publication of a work. Cases sometimes occur where the demand for a book revives soon after a lull following on the exhaustion of its first edition; and yet, again, when the second edition has been disposed of under circumstances that appeared to indicate a termination of the demand. In these instances five or six genuine editions may be required for the same work within a year or two years. But such cases are so rare, that it is usually fair to regard the announcement of the fifth or sixth edition of a new work as, at best, nothing more than a declaration on the part of its producers that its sale has exceeded the number of copies contained in two or three average first editions of new literature. Writers would preserve themselves from imputations of conniving at the commercial charlatanries perpetrated in their favor if they would, on issuing a new edition, declare the number of copies comprised in the preceding issues; or, better still, let them request their publishers to forbear from calling attention to the number of their editions and the magnitude of their sales. Bad and altogether worthless books may be very popular; and a good book is none the better because its goodness has rendered it widely acceptable.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 29	MOON RISES	0 32
SUN SETS	7 34	HIGH WATER	7 44

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, T. L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Paraguay	London	New York	June 4
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York v B.	June 7
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	June 8
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	June 8
Sidonia	Glasgow	New York	June 8
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	June 9
Wisconsin	Liverpool	New York	June 9
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	June 11
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	June 11
Hammonia	Havre	New York	June 11
Hansa	Havre	New York	June 11

FOR EUROPE.

Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	June 22
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	June 23
Malta	New York	Liverpool	June 22
Dorian	New York	Glasgow	June 22
New York	New York	Bremen	June 23
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	June 25
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	June 25
Australia	New York	Glasgow	June 25
Rhein	New York	Bremen	June 25
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	June 28
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	June 29
Sidonia	New York	Glasgow	June 29
Hansa	New York	Bremen	June 30

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Hen. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	June 21
City of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	June 22
North America	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 23
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	June 23
Fah-Kee	New York	Bermuda	June 24
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	June 25
St. Louis	New York	New Orleans	June 25

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Argean, Crosby, Civita Vecchia and Leghorn, Workman & Co.
Bark J. H. Pearson, Taylor, Stettin, do.
Brig J. Pierce, Walton, Newport, Lennox & Burgess.
Brig Delmont Locke, Cochran, Darien, Ga., Souder & Adams.
Brig George Harris, French, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Brig Loch Lomond, Savage, Boston, do.
Schr Addie Ryerson, Smith, Rockport, do.
Schr Southerner, Darling, Boston, do.
Schr Amanda Powers, Robinson, Augusta, do.
Schr Bardscrabble, Willis, Boston, do.
Schr Mary E. Femerick, Robinson, St. Marys, Ga., Souder & Adams.
Schr Sylvan, Young, Boston, Warren & Gregg.
Schr George Twiball, Edwards, New Haven, David Cooper.
Schr Gen. Grant, Colburn, Richmond, Va., do.
Schr Ann S. Brown, Fisk, Boston, do.
Schr Fawn, Kelly, Boston, do.
Sloop William Capewell, Cake, Cape May, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Achilles, Colburn, 7 days from New Orleans, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer Norman, Nickerson, 47 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Off Duck Creek passed bark Eureka, from Inagua, and a three-masted schooner, bound up.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Brig B. F. Nash, Ray, from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Brig Erie, Sears, 10 days from Cardenas, with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Schr A. M. Chadwick, Coane, 27 days from Ivigtut, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Schr S. T. Baker, Davis, 7 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to C. & C. M. O'Callaghan.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Joseph E. Palmer.

Schr R. J. Conner, Terry, 2 days from Magnolia, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.

BELOW.

Brig Planter, from Porto Rico, for orders.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 20.—Five barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 20.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—H. S. Wilgus, James Hand, A. V. Joslin, N. Winch, Sary Gamp, and J. J. Walcott, all with coal for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, June 21.—The J. L. Kirkpatrick, with coal for Wilmington, left last evening; Chas. French, with coal for Balt. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 21.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Harris Wilton, with lumber to D. E. Trainer & Co.
Three Sisters, with bark to order.
Lizzie and Alice, with bark for Chester.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship J. W. Everman, from Charleston 17th inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 25 tierces rice, 109 bales cotton, 103 bales domestics, 328 bbls. rosin, 126 bbls. potatoes, 20 boxes vegetables, 6 hhds. old iron, 26 casks clay, and 150 tons old iron rails.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York 19th inst.

Steamer James S. Green, Pace, hence, at Richmond 18th inst.

Brig Robert Dillon, Blatchford, sailed from Kingston, Ja., 25th ult., for New York—was reported bound to Philadelphia.

Brig Rome, Philips, sailed from Kingston, Ja., 30th ult. for Philadelphia via Black River.

Brig Samuel Welsh, Darrah, hence, at St. Thomas 12th inst. via Barbadoes.

Brig J. Howland, Freeman, hence, at St. Thomas 10th inst. via Barbadoes.

Br. brig M. L. R., Estes, sailed from Kingston, Ja., 2d inst. for Philadelphia via Black River.

Brig Charles Miller, Gilkey, hence, for Bath, at Holmes' Hole 17th inst., and sailed next day.

Schrs James H. Moore, Nickerson, and C. G. Cranmer, cleared at Boston 18th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Romp, Miller, from Hillsboro for Philadelphia, at Eastport 10th inst.

Schrs Louisa A. Johnson, Mahiman, and Lucy Mahiman, sailed from Eastport 11th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schrs David Wasson, Tapley, sailed from Charleston 18th inst. for Philadelphia, with 370 tons phosphate rock.

Schr Eliza S. Potter, Potter, from Charleston 18th inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 125 tons old iron, 854 boxes lead, 73 boxes brass, lot empty bags, 60 tons phosphate rock, 47,000 feet lumber, and sundries.

Schrs John Lancaster, Williams, hence for Norwich, and Ocean Wave, Lore, for Boston, at New York 19th inst.

Schr William H. Bowen, Baker, hence, at Wickford 16th inst.

Schr William Magee, White, hence for New Haven, passed Hell Gate 19th inst.

Schrs July Fourth, Cobb, Philadelphia for Lanesville, and Charles E. Smith, Hanson, Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 17th inst., and sailed again next day.

Schr Moonlight, Briggs, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at Newport, 18th inst.

Schr E. Sinnickson, Tasker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 17th inst.

Schr S. E. Sinnickson, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 17th inst.

Schr Izetta, Smith, hence, at St. Thomas 2d inst. via Barbadoes, and sailed 6th for Naguabo, P. R., to load for New York.

Schr Mary E. Smith, Smith, hence, at St. Thomas 13th inst. via Martinique.

Br. schr Morford & Trubie sailed from St. Thomas 30th ult. for Ponce, to load for Delaware Breakwater at 40c. gold.

Schr Iona, hence, at Bangor 16th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Pilots will hail all vessels entering the port of Savannah, and ascertain if such vessels are subject to quarantine or examination by the Health Officer. The pilot shall then immediately give notice to the master of such vessel that he, his vessel, his cargo, crew, and passengers are subject to such examination; that he must proceed and anchor said vessel at the quarantine ground, there to await the further directions of the Health Officer. Should it become necessary for any pilot to board an infected vessel the said pilot shall be subject to such detention and delay at quarantine as the Health Officer may direct.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 60t Treasurer.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1870.

At a special meeting of the Company held 1st instant, the following officers were elected to serve for the year:—

JOHN H. MURPHY, President.
CHARLES T. MURPHY, Treasurer.
ALBERT L. MURPHY, Secretary.
6 16 6t

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 2stuth35t

A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 5 15

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26 §

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 303 BROADWAY, New York.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,

FINE CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Made on our improved Lasts, insuring Comfort Beauty and Durability.

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

1 13 thstuD31 ABOVE CHESNUT.

WATER PURIFIERS.

FARSON'S

New Patent Water Filter and Purifier

Will effectually cleanse from all IMPURITIES, and remove all foul taste or smell from water passed through it.

In operation and for sale at the MANUFACTORY, No. 220 DOCK Street, and sold by House-furnishing Stores generally. 5 21t

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 5 5

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 2 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELWOOD CATTELL.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000 00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
$46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$46,900 00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,270 00 Cost, $1,215,622 27.	
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	$23,700 75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	45,097 95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740 20
Cash in Bank	$168,318 88
Cash in Drawer	979 26
	169,291 14
	$1,582,100 04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel H. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	H. Frank Robinson,
John D. Taylor,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadon	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg
William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,

AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,

With full participation in the Profits.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy

NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the

HOMESTEAD PLAN

this Company, offering the

COMBINED ADVANTAGES OF THE

Building Association AND OF Life Insurance.

Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

OFFICE,
N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.

LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President.	R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director.	WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Seyfert,	Wm. B. Reaney,
Laurence Myers,	Edward Samuel,
J. M. Myers,	H. P. Muirheid,
Wm. S. McManus,	Clayton McMichael. [4 26m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731 67

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,425,731 67
INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 19

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 309 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1866. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George L. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 29

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365 11

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Asst. Sec. 5 1

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386 84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,129,546
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,630
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	231,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,000
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	20,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brock,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Waln,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732 25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES F. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. E. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
JOSEPH E. SCHELL.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER Secretary.
5 5

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 5 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY FRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS AND FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.

JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

(Manufacture Wrought Iron Pipe And Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
41 No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Police Station-house in the Fifth Police District," are invited and will be received by the Committee on Police at the Mayor's office up to 12 o'clock on MONDAY, June 27, 1870, when and where the same will be opened. The proposals are to be for the erection and building of a police station-house in the Fifth Police district, according to the adopted plan and specifications of Charles D. Suplee & Son, architects, which plans and specifications can be seen at the Mayor's office. Said station-house is to be built upon the site of the present station-house on Fifteenth street, and the proposals are to include and cover the cost of removal of the present station-house. The contractor to have the use of such materials in the old station-house as may be approved by the Committee on Police.

No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor's Department that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

HENRY HUHN,
Chairman Committee on Police.
Philadelphia, June 16, 1870. 6 18stuth4t

HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION

HAIR CURLERS,

AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES

(Patented July 9, 1867.)

This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by

McMILLAN & CO.,

5 23 6m No. 68 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

EDGAR L. THOMSON, Successor to Sharpe & Thomson, IRON FOUNDER.

STOVES, TINNED, ENAMELLED, and HEAVY HOLLOW WARE.

OFFICE, No. 209 N. SECOND Street.
FOUNDRY, South SECOND and MIFFLIN Streets, Philadelphia. 1 27 wfmst

THOMAS SIMONS, (Successor to Henry Simons), U. S. NATIONAL WAGON AND COACH WORKS.
OFFICE, No. 133 NEW MARKET STREET.
Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, Timber, Wheels, etc. All work warranted.
Orders promptly executed to. 6 2 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8. THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, June 21, The Management announces the production of the latest Success at Wallack's Theatre, New York, the Grand Military Drama of

THE LANCERS.

Engagements have been made with
MISS LOUISA MOORE
AND
MR. CHARLES WYNDHAM,
From Wallack's, in their original roles, supported by some of the principal Artistes of Wallack's Theatre.
Chairs secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE—MR. JOSH HART, Manager.
OPENING NIGHT.
MONDAY, June 20, 1870.
No superfluous announcement requisite with Mr. Hart's Triple Company.
THE NAMES OF THE ARTISTS
Who will appear on Monday Evening next:—
MR. JAMES S. MAFFITT,
MR. JAMES S. MAFFITT,
The Artist, in his particular department, Pantomime.
MR. W. H. BARTHOLOMEW,
MR. W. H. BARTHOLOMEW,
Eccentrician.
Pantomime will show the varied talents of
THESE TWO FAVORITES,
THE KIRALFY TROUPE.
SENSATIONAL
Europe has accredited them Merit.
THE NEW WORLD ENDORSES THE OLD.
MAD'LLE DEVERE and MAD'LLE BERTHA,
BEAUTIES AND ARTISTS,
Gifted in Terpsichorean accomplishments, with their
CORPS DE BALLET,
SELECTED FOR GRACE AND ACCOMPLISHMENT.
Burlesques represented by
MISS LILLIE HALL.
High Gymnasium by
SIGNOR PEDANTO.
Terpsichore again—Represented in the new country, America, by
TWO OF HER FINEST DAUGHTERS,
SALLIE MADDOX
AND
LILLIE

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1870.

THE FORTIFICATION APPROPRIATION BILL.

THE House of Representatives yesterday passed a bill appropriating $1,264,750 for the repair, extension, and construction of fortifications designed to protect the seaboard cities. As usual, Philadelphia receives but a meagre share of the money devoted to the proposed purpose, the appropriation for Fort Delaware being only $18,500, and for a battery at Finn's Point, opposite Fort Delaware, $33,000, or a total of $51,500, while $222,000 is appropriated to three forts in the vicinity of Boston, nearly $300,000 to forts adjacent to New York, and $250,000 to forts near San Francisco. It is a matter of some doubt whether any of the money thus voted away will serve a useful purpose, on account of the ease with which fast modern vessels run by any permanent fortification, but the bill is advocated on the ground that the military and naval men of Great Britain boast that in the present state of our defenses their fleets can enter every harbor on our sea-coast and destroy every American seaboard city, and that precautions of some kind against this threatened danger are necessary. If this theory is correct, we know of no good reason why it is not as necessary to expend two or three hundred thousand dollars for the protection of Philadelphia as of Boston, New York, or San Francisco, unless it be that the Congressional machine at Washington is run on the principle that anything is good enough for this city. The appropriations for public works and public buildings here are always reduced to the most parsimonious standard, and if all national affairs were conducted on the excessively economical system that is uniformly applied to Philadelphia, the public debt would speedily be liquidated. Single buildings in some of the American cities have cost the nation more money than all the structures it owns here, and it is a matter of continual surprise and mortification that the liberal spirit displayed in behalf of other localities always receives a sudden check when Philadelphia projects come up for consideration.

A QUESTION OF PRIZE MONEY.

THE custom of allowing to the officers and men of our national vessels one-half of the value of the captures they may make from the enemy upon the high seas, is one of the relics of an age when naval warfare was esteemed to be nothing more than legalized piracy, that still exist in our naval service. In the army nothing of the kind is heard of, and yet with quite as much justice might the men who fight our battles on land be permitted to enrich themselves by pocketing one-half of the value of property captured or destroyed. The injustice of such discrimination was forcibly shown during the late Rebellion, when the army and navy were frequently in active co-operation; and those who did the fighting on land could not understand why the men of the navy, who were certainly not subjected to greater toils or perils than themselves, should be entitled to such a manifest pecuniary advantage. The naval prize money not only created great dissatisfaction in the army on account of its unjust and partial discrimination in favor of one branch of the military service that had no greater claims than the other, but it was the occasion of an immense amount of discontent in the navy itself. Many of the officers and men who were engaged upon the most laborious and dangerous duty from the beginning to the end of the war never had the slightest chance to win a dollar of prize money, and others who did participate in the capture of prizes were deprived of what they considered themselves entitled to by apparently partial decisions of the Navy Department, or by legal quibbles the force of which no sailor could ever be made to understand. Leaving out of the question the abstract justice or propriety of the practice of allowing prize-money, it must be admitted that, as the law does allow it, it ought to be fairly divided among those who actually won it, and that in any dispute on the subject between the Government and the naval officers, the latter should be permitted to have a fair chance to prove their claims. An example of the frequent injustice that was done in this matter is presented in the case of Admiral Wilkes, who is now asking Congress to interfere in a matter of $12,000 which he contends was improperly awarded by the Navy Department to Admiral Lanman. The facts of the case appear to be that Wilkes was in command of the squadron by which the prizes were taken, but that Lanman had been ordered to relieve him. Although the latter did not arrive at his post until sixty days after the capture of the prizes, the Navy Department, by some system of logic that perhaps Mr. Gideon Welles can explain, decided that as Lanman had been ordered to relieve Wilkes he was constructively in command, and was, therefore, entitled to the money. This is a case that apparently does not admit of argument; for if the money belonged to anybody it certainly belonged to Wilkes. He was in command, and was responsible for the management of the squadron until he actually transferred his authority to Lanman, and the Navy Department and the country would have held him responsible for all that he might have done or left undone.

He could not plead in extenuation of any blunder, mistake, or neglect of duty that Lanman was constructively in command, and as all the responsibility was on his shoulders he was entitled to all the emoluments up to the hour of resigning his authority to his successor. We can only account for the remarkable decision of the Navy Department on the supposition that Admiral Wilkes was in rather bad odor with Mr. Welles and the "ring" that to a great extent controlled him, and it was therefore determined to favor Lanman at his expense. This certainly seems to be a fit case for Congressional interference, and it would be well if, while Congress is about it, an inquiry could be made into the whole system of paying prize money, with a view of determining whether the interests of the Government or the welfare of the naval service require that it shall be longer continued.

THE CASE OF COLONEL FORBES.

YESTERDAY in the Court of Quarter Sessions, before Judge Ludlow, George P. Thatcher, formerly clerk in the Pension Agency of Colonel Forbes, was placed on trial charged with embezzlement of certain funds amounting to $300, on the 19th, 21st, and 22d of January last. Our readers will recollect the references made some time ago in these columns to certain alleged irregularities in the office of Colonel Forbes that appeared to demand a much stricter investigation on the part of the Government authorities than has yet been given. Colonel Forbes made haste to throw all the blame upon his clerk, and the testimony given yesterday seems to indicate that the trial of Thatcher is intended not only to shift the responsibility of gross mismanagement and irregularity from the shoulders of Colonel Forbes to that of his clerk, but also to attract public attention from the main subject. Colonel Forbes was placed upon the witness-stand yesterday, and although he did not deny that he had loaned money to pensioners at exorbitant rates of interest, he strenuously insisted that the particular sum belonging to the Government which was charged in the indictment was used without his authority. As Thatcher was on trial charged with embezzling a specified sum at a specified time, the court was obliged to rule out much testimony that was offered to prove what the practices of the office were with regard to loaning money to pensioners, but we have affidavits in our possession that show conclusively that needy pensioners were bled without mercy by Colonel Forbes as well as his assistants.

Colonel Forbes could not recollect yesterday whether he had authorized Thatcher to take a certain due-bill from a pensioner or not, but some of the pensioners have better memories, although he admitted that he had loaned money out of his own pocket in cases that did not enter into this trial.

The testimony most to the point yesterday was that of Dr. Strong, a pensioner, who swore that on the 19th of January he obtained from Thatcher an advance of $25, for which he gave a due-bill for $30, and that subsequently this due-bill was deducted from his pension by Colonel Forbes.

This is sufficient to show that there was a full understanding between Colonel Forbes and his clerk, and whether the Government money was used in such transactions or not, the fact that this discounting of pensions was the common practice of the office is all that is sufficient to prove that Colonel Forbes is not a fit person to hold the position of Pension Agent, and that he ought to be removed.

The detectives who examined into the affairs of Colonel Forbes' office found sufficient to convince them that things were not managed as they should be, but the agent of the Pension Bureau, after about two hours examination of the books, returned to Washington and reported that there was nothing wrong. It is apparent to the commonest understanding that a thorough examination could not be made in the time that the agent of the bureau devoted to it, as a week would scarcely have been sufficient, and his report was an evident attempt to whitewash the affair.

If Thatcher embezzled any of the Government money he ought to be punished, and probably will be, but nothing has as yet been brought forward to relieve Colonel Forbes from the responsibility of not only having sanctioned the irregularities alleged to have been perpetrated in his office, but, on the contrary, the whole bearing of the evidence is in the other direction. Whether the Government funds were used or not, it is practically admitted that the agent and his clerks did advance money at outrageous rates of interest to the pensioners, which should be all that is necessary to procure the instant removal of Colonel Forbes, unless the officers of the Pension Bureau wish to lay themselves under the suspicion of being sharers in the profits of the agents.

ANNEXATION OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

A RESOLUTION was introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday by Judge Poland, requesting the President to open negotiations with Great Britain and any or all of the British North American Provinces, with a view to the annexation of the latter to the United States. We doubt whether "manifest destiny" is sufficiently developed to ensure the speedy success of this movement, but the proposition it embodies will doubtless be made in an authoritative form some day or other; and it may be well enough to commence operations now by agitating it. The Kanucks are a stubborn and stiff-necked race, with a large leaven of loyalty and British tomfoolery still remaining in their composition, and it is perhaps better for all parties concerned that they should tarry in the wilderness of colonial dependence until they are thoroughly disgusted with it, and until their British masters become intensely anxious to get rid of the unprofitable task of acting as their guardians on any terms. Their relations with the home government assume every day more and more of the mutually discontented and dissatisfied character we have indicated. They complain that they are made the victims of Irish hatred to Great Britain, while England grumbles, in turn, at the expense to which the Fenian raids subject her, and threatens that she will squander no more money in defense of her overgrown children. The Kanucks know that their industrial prosperity depends solely upon unrestricted intercourse with the United States, and as their hopes of obtaining this privilege on any other terms than a complete union vanish, their discontent increases as rapidly as their impecuniosity. Still, old associations of friendship and hatred and aristocratic tendencies exert so deep an influence on their social and political opinions, that only a portion of their citizens cordially adopt common-sense views of the living issues of the day, and none of the hard schooling of poverty, fruitless experiments, vain hopes, and domestic disorders is necessary to bring them up to the proper standard for American citizenship, and to create in the sordid British mind a thorough willingness to surrender the vast but profitless British American domain.

TO-MORROW afternoon the great base ball game of the season will come off at the grounds of the Athletics, Seventeenth street and Columbia avenue, between the Athletics and the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati. This match has created the greatest excitement in base ball circles from the fact that the Atlantics, of New York, beat the Red Stockings last week by one run, while the Athletics yesterday achieved a brilliant victory over the Atlantics, beating them by nineteen runs to three. On account of the unusual interest in the contest to come off to-morrow afternoon, we have made arrangements to have the score telegraphed to us direct from the grounds, so that we will be able to give our readers the score of the game as it progresses. Each of our late editions will contain a report, and we will issue an extra edition at the conclusion, giving the result.

IN the enterprising town of Peoria there is soon to be played a match game of base ball between picked nines composed of distillers on the one side and revenue officers on the other. If this contest is to be regulated by the rules which apply to the standing contest between these two classes, it is easy to foretell the result. The distillers will be very apt to make the most runs.

SEASIDE LITERATURE.—The first number of the Cape May *Daily Star* has made its appearance at that popular summer resort. It will be published every day during the season, and will be filled with matters of interest to the sojourners there.

The Cape May *Diamond* has also resumed publication for the season, presenting its usual attractive appearance.

IT would seem that the "*inspecteurs de morts*" in France, whose duty it is to ascertain that persons about to be buried are positively and irrecoverably dead before granting permission for the interment, do not all perform their important functions with the amount of care which might be desired for the comfort of nervous invalids. Recently a patient called on a certain well-known Parisian doctor, who is a duly-qualified "*inspecteur de morts.*" While waiting for the doctor's appearance in the consulting-room he felt overpowered by the heat, and fell into a deep sleep on the sofa. The doctor, on entering, endeavored to wake the sleeper, but without avail. Coming somewhat hastily to the conclusion that his patient must be dead, he rushed off to the police station, made the formal declaration of decease, and returned with two men and a litter to convey the body to the Morgue. Great was his discomfiture on finding the supposed dead man rubbing his eyes, and declaring himself much refreshed by his nap! Had he slept on but an hour longer he would have come to himself on a cool marble slab, with a tap of cold water running on his head, and a piece of leather about the size of a plate *pour tout costume!*—a novel position which might, perhaps, have frightened him to death in reality.

AN historical portrait gallery has been opened at St. Petersburg. It includes 800 portraits, of which 56 are portraits of Catherine II and 23 of Peter I—sovereigns who are both honored with the epithet of "Great." One of the most remarkable portraits is said to be that of the Scotch soldier of fortune, Bruce, Knight of St. Andrew and a Russian count; and all, with the exception of sixteen or seventeen, belong to the eighteenth century, which is now, for the first time, thrown open to the study and appreciation of Russian writers. Almost simultaneously with the opening of the Eighteenth-century portrait gallery, the Grand Duke, heir to the throne, at a meeting of the Russian Historical Society, announced that he wished to present to the society all Catherine II's papers; and the two events are welcomed by the Russian press as signifying, above all, that a period hitherto known to them, as far as their own country was concerned, through the writings of foreigners is now submitted to the examination of native historians.

A WINDY WALK.—Lord Weymouth and Sir Archibald Home have recently taken the trouble to walk up hill under circumstances of peculiar aggravation. The classic slope of Ben Lomond was the scene of the exploit, a pair of top-boots was milord's outfit, and an open umbrella the most noticeable item in Sir Archibald's. When it is added that Baron Weymouth made the tramp backward, and that the whole affair transpired during a high wind, it will be readily conceived that there was a high old time generally, and that milord's receipt of the wager staked upon the result was owing to the inconvenience of going up hill in a high wind with an open umbrella, rather than to the facility with which such a task is executed by turning one's back upon it.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ NOTICE

TO

TRAVELLERS.

EVERYTHING BELONGING TO GENTLEMEN'S ATTIRE, NECESSARY TO COMFORT IN SUMMER TRAVELLING, CAN NOW BE FOUND IN FULL VARIETY AT MR. WANAMAKER'S ESTABLISHMENT, ON CHESNUT STREET, TOGETHER WITH SUMMER SUITS, DUSTERS, LINEN OVERALLS, ETC., THERE IS A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VALISES, DRESSING-CASES, TOILET ARTICLES IN TRAVELLING SHAPE, AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY, WITH MANY NOVELTIES OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH MAKE.

NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT ST.
JUNE, 1870.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE IMPROVEMENT OF BROAD STREET.

A GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA Favoring the IMPROVEMENT OF BROAD STREET, Will be held under the auspices of THE BROAD STREET IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC ON THURSDAY EVENING, June 30, at 8 o'clock.

All who appreciate the advantages that the thoroughfare of Broad street enjoys to make it, with proper improvement, THE FINEST AED MOST IMPOSING AVENUE IN THE WORLD; and all who take an honest pride in BEAUTIFYING AND ADORNING OUR CITY, ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND THE MEETING.

By order of the BROAD STREET IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE.
T. T. WOODRUFF, President.
Dr. F. O. MELVILLE, Vice-President.
GEORGE S. GRAHAM, Secretary.
JAMES W. HAVENS, Treasurer. 6 21 9t

☞ AT A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE held at Kater Hall, pursuant to a call of the Committee, June 20, 1870, ROBERT McFADDEN, Esq., was elected President, and HENRY LEE, Esq., and JAMES DAVENPORT, Esq., Vice-Presidents; ROBERT N. BARBER, Esq., Secretary; WILLIAM A McAVOY, Assistant Secretary; WILLIAM T. HAUKER, Treasurer.

On motion, Captain ISAAC McBRIDE was unanimously elected to represent the ward in the City Executive Committee.

On motion, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That this committee endorse the nomination of HON. CHARLES O'NEILL as the regular nominee of the REPUBLICAN PARTY of the Second Congressional District of Pennsylvania. Joseph Edmonston, Esq., for Assembly; James Evans, Esq., for Select Council; John McConnell and William Bradley for Common Council; John Reed, Daniel Taylor, and John Hahn, for School Directors; William Louderback and John Laird, Constables.

ROBERT McFADDEN, President.
ROBERT N. BARBER, Secretary. 1t

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE members of the COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION will be held at their Rooms, No. 421 WALNUT Street, on SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., to consider and take final action upon the question of accepting and approving an act of Assembly passed April 29, A. D. 1870, entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the Corn Exchange of Philadelphia, approved twenty-second of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three,'" confirming the By-laws adopted by the said corporation, now known by the name of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia.

NATHAN BROOKE, President.
WASHINGTON J. JACKSON, Secretary.
June 14, 1870. 6 21 18t

☞ STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS, SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS, AT THE OLD WAREROOMS, [4 15tf4p

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!!

Preparatory to tearing out and enlarging his rooms, 100 PIANOS, new and old, will be sold astonishingly low for one month.

J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S, HAINES BROS.,' and other PIANOS ONLY AT GOULD'S.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS world-renowned, ONLY AT GOULD'S, 55 thstu 3mrp

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. GALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ ANDALUSIA COLLEGE.—FIFTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT, WEDNESDAY, June 22, 1870.

Cars leave Kensington Depot at 7:30 A. M., for Part I; and at 10:45 A. M., for Part II. 6 18 3t*

☞ BATHING ROBES IN GREAT VARIETY, for Ladies, Gents, and Children, at SLOAN'S, No. 806 MARKET Street. 6 18 3t 4p

GROCERIES, ETC.

To Families Going to the Country

We offer the best inducements to purchase their supply of

FINE GROCERIES

From our large and varied stock, including

WINES,

(PARTICULARLY CLARETS), English and Scotch Ales, and everything that can be wanted for the table.

Goods delivered free of charge to any of the depots or express offices.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

(Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke,)

S. W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
6 16 12t4p PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICEST FINE SOUCHONG, OR English Breakfast Tea, IN SMALL BOXES, FOR FAMILY USE.

JAMES R. WEBB,

S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,
5 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

We offer a full stock of the Finest Groceries to Select From, And at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Packed securely and delivered at any of the Depots.

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

3 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

CURING, PACKING, AND SMOKING ESTABISHMENT JOHN BOWER & CO. CURERS OF SUPERIOR SUGAR-CURED HAMS,

BEEF, and TONGUES, and dealers in Provisions generally, S. W. corner TWENTY-FOURTH and BROWN Streets. 5 24 2mthstu

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE, Begins at 8 o'clock.
MR. JOSH HART.....Manager
GRAND TRIPLE COMBINATION EVERY NIGHT.
Giving the most beautiful, varied, and finished entertainment ever witnessed in America, in which the Leading Stars of the world appear in their different specialties.
A Change of Programme on Thursday night.
On Monday next, ROBINSON CRUSOE; or Harlequin Man Friday, first time in Philadelphia. 6 21

WM. M. CHRISTY,

Blank Book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer,

Blank Books Ruled and Printed to Order.

A large assortment of first-class BLANK BOOKS on hand. Lithographic Checks printed to order, with or without stamps. Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, etc., printed to order.

A great variety of ENVELOPES, at low prices.

WM. M. CHRISTY,

No. 127 South THIRD Street, Below Chesnut,

6 14 tuths6t4p OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.

CLOTHING.

What a Ten Dollar Bill will Buy!

IT WILL BUY A TEN DOLLAR ROCKHILL & WILSON SUIT!

Only think of it!—!—!—!—!—!—!
Only look at the suits!—!—!—!—!—!
Only see what they are like!—!—!—!—!—!
Only try one of them on!—!—!—!—!—!
Only wear one home!—!—!—!—!—!
Only let your neighbors see it!—!—!—!—!
Only! Only! Only! Ten Dollars!!!—!—!—!

$10 $10 $10 $10 $10 $10 $10 $10
$10 $10
$10 SUITS! $10
$10 $10
$10 $10
$10 $10 $10 $10 $10 $10 $10 $10

The Wisest Men, The Best Men, The Smartest Men, The Most Economical Men, The Handsomest Men, The Best-dressed Men Express themselves as DELIGHTED WITH THE TEN-DOLLAR SUITS WHICH ARE SOLD AT THE

GREAT BROWN HALL, OF

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603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

$10 $10 $10

ALL-WOOL CHEVIOT SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

$10 $10 $10

Good Fit Guaranteed.

EVANS & LEACH,

No. 628 MARKET STREET.

$10 $10 $10
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WESTON & BROTHER TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.

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A full assortment of the most approved styles for SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR, NOW IN STORE.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 3mrp

CLOSING OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK OF Children's Clothing of M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

At greatly reduced prices to make room for fall stock.
Linen Dresses for children, from 2 to 9 years from $1·50 to $4·00.
Pique Dresses do., from $3·00 to $3·50.
Children's Parasols at half price.
Boys' Straw Hats at half price.
Great reduction in Children's Sun Bonnets; Cloth Sacks suitable for the sea-shore at greatly reduced prices; Sea-side Hats and Infants' Lace Caps, prices low.
Also, a handsome assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Collars and Cuffs, at M. SHOEMAKER & CO.'S, No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
N. B.—We are daily receiving new styles of Ladies' Percale and Linen Waists. 6 18 6t*

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COOK & BROTHER,

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TRADE MARK.

Retailers of Hosiery Goods,

Exclusively of their own importation,

No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,

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JULY MAGAZINES AT TURNER'S CHEAP BOOK STORE,

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ALL THE NEW BOOKS AT TURNER'S.

CIGARS.

BAKER'S COLONNADE PARTAGA CIGARS, Three for Twenty-five Cents.

Warranted to beat anything sold in the city of Philadelphia for three for twenty-five cents.

COLONNADE HOTEL CIGAR STORE,
6 18 stuth 1m No. 1504 CHESNUT Street.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS, [5 15tuthsl DIAMON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

FOR 30 DAYS.

BARGAINS UNPARALLELED.

Demonstration Extraordinary

OUR STOCK MUST BE SOLD.

BLACK LACE POINTES.
BLACK LACE SACQUES.
BLACK LACE ROTUNDES.
JAPANESE SILKS AND MOHAIRS.
FRENCH LAWNS, PERCALES AND CHINTZES.
BLACK HERNANIES AND GRENADINES.
STAPLE AND DOMESTIC GOODS in great variety.

Our stock being very heavy, we have put prices down REGARDLESS OF COST TO INSURE RAPID SALES AND A THOROUGH CLEARING OUT OF STOCK.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

NORTHEAST CORNER

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,

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JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

OFFERS HIS STOCK OF

SUMMER SILKS AND DRESS GOODS AT THE Lowest Market Prices.

ENTIRE STOCK BOUGHT FOR CASH. 3 30 3mrp

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT Street,

Invites attention to his ELEGANT STOCK OF

Black and Fancy Silks,

UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN THE CITY AND SELLING AT LOW PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

OFFER, AT No. 1126 CHESNUT STREET, FOR EVENING DRESSES,

PLAID FRENCH MUSLIN, PINK, 30 cents.
STRIPED FRENCH MUSLIN, PINK, 30 cents.
PLAID FRENCH MUSLIN, BLUE, 30 cents.
STRIPED FRENCH MUSLIN, BLUE, 30 cents.
PLAID FRENCH MUSLIN, GREEN, 30 cents.
STRIPED FRENCH MUSLIN, GREEN, 30 cents.

COST TO IMPORT, 60 CENTS. [6 18 stu2trp

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m]

HOTELS.

OCEAN HOUSE,

CAPE MAY, N. J.

This favorite FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, with additional home-like comforts and attractions, will be reopened on JUNE 18.

Terms, $21·00 per week.

Application to be made to LYCETT & SAWYER,

6 1 20t*4p Cape May, New Jersey.

COLONNADE HOTEL.

FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

American and Foreign BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 1

PLATED WARE.

PLATED GOODS.

REMOVAL OF A. H. ROGERS

From No. 804 Chesnut street to No. 632 MARKET Street, First Floor.

Where we shall be happy to see our old customers of the trade. Constantly on hand Rogers Brothers' and Meriden Britannia Co.'s Plated Ware of all descriptions. [5 4 1m

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 21, 1870.

Duty in the Dog-Days.

The attendance at the various churches last Sunday was an exemplification of the difficulty of properly fulfilling one's duty during the heated term. The way of salvation is not easy during the summer solstice, and people, far from accepting the rise in the thermometer as an indication of a thermal future, are only too glad to ignore any meditation whatever upon the subject. Also, some of our divines, in order to rouse a failing attention, select subjects in glaring contrast to those which are commonly accepted as being of the regulation pulpit pattern. The popular questions of the day furnish them with fodder for texts. The McFarland divorce case supersedes the moral of Mary Magdalene and the woman taken in adultery, and the death of Charles Dickens that of the death of Jesus Christ. The story of the Crucifixion seems trite beside the lesson of the Beethoven Centennial, and popular preachers' texts are selected from the epigrams of the newspapers instead of the verses of the Bible. Mr. Beecher's morning service, for instance, consisted of a lecture on posthumous fame, instead of a sermon on justification by faith, and Mr. Frothingham's "Spiritual Mission of Music" took its key-note from Parepa and Gilmore and that big Jubilee which had plenty of jingle in it, and only lacked the Jim to make it complete. To point a sermon with references to the current events of the day is perfectly legitimate, but it is a very different thing to make these events themselves the texts upon which the aphorisms of the sermons are to be pinned.

Slaves in Dry Goods Stores.

A considerable sensation is occasioned among the proprietors of dry-goods stores by the attention which has been publicly drawn to the cruelty of the regulations in regard to the feminine *employes*. The same rules, indeed, obtain with respect to both sexes, but it is in regard to the girls and women more particularly that compassion has been asked. At the southeast corner of Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue stands a store which is rapidly acquiring a unique reputation second to none in the city. Everything can be bought there, from a shoe-lacer to a chandelier, a broom to a Brussels carpet. The prices are remarkably cheap, and of course the store is crowded from morn until night. Few of the purchasers reflect, or would care if they *did* reflect, upon the cost to *employes* at which this cheapness in price and versatility in merchandise are maintained. The *employes* are exclusively feminine, and the salaries vary between $3 and $10 per week, by far the greater number being in proximity to the former amount. The hours at which they are required to be present are from eight to six. The rules governing them are more stringent than in any other store, of whatever kind, in the city. They are not only not allowed to sit for a moment during those long ten hours, but they are not allowed to leave the store, or even their places behind the counter, unless required to do so by their duties, or through the permission of the superintendent, or on account of sickness or death. If, under these conditions, she remains longer than ten minutes, a very searching inquiry is made as to the why and the wherefore, and unless satisfactory explanations are made, a deduction that can illy be spared is made from the salary. Where more than one deduction is made I leave the reader to calculate how much would remain from wages of $3! The restrictions in regard to talking are equally severe. Absolute silence must be maintained, with the exception of such conversation as may be necessary in transacting the duties of the position. When this rule is broken a similar stern deduction is made from the salary. But it is upon the feminine cashiers that the system of fines falls with peculiar severity. At the end of the day, when the cash-books are added up, if the amount of money in the drawer exceeds that called for, a corresponding amount is deducted from the clerk's salary. In like manner if the cash-books call for more than is positively on hand, a similar fine is imposed. Under this condition of things it is no wonder that the heartless shopman who controls these slaves is rapidly becoming a millionaire. Similar customs are in vogue at innumerable other stores in the city, but the one in question stands at the head of the list. Some of them have smarted so under the publicity given to their cruelty as to take the trouble to send cards to the newspapers weakly endeavoring to explain hard facts away, and signed by clerks and saleswomen who were threatened with instant dismissal in case they refused their autographs.

Amusements.

Amusements are very dull, this being the early close of the season. The Fifth Avenue Theatre is the only one at which the audiences are crowded, and the applause thoroughly genuine; but even *Fernande* must cease to draw if this kind of weather lasts. At Wallack's Mr. Brougham is performing in a drama with a quite hot enough name to keep the auditorium empty, and making idiotically silly speeches before the curtain. That man will end at Bloomingdale yet, take my word for it. For the rest, every other actor is taking a benefit. It is dangerous to a theatrical critic's pockets for him to be found alone in his den. He is sure to be confronted with some usher, agent, manager, or other beneficiary, and requested to "do something for us." To this an unhesitating assent is given, the critic supposing that the "something" refers to a brief complimentary notice. Not so, however. "Oh well, then," exclaims the beneficiary, drawing out a bundle of tickets, "how many will you take, then, at $1·50 apiece?" For this reason, I repeat, it is not good for the theatrical critic, who is easily approached, to be found too much alone.

Madame Parepa.

This lady sails for Europe to-morrow, and this fact has been made the occasion for the most extravagant eulogy upon her by her New York friends. If the eulogy was confined to her immense merit as a singer, there would not be a word of contradiction to offer, but it unites with admiration of her as an artist an intense delight in the beauty of her private character. Here a little mistake is made. She is a great singer, but she is as much saturated with small professional jealousy as probably any cantatrice living. Her envy of artists who receive equal applause with herself is intolerably repugnant to one of any generosity, and of itself would be sufficient to obscure an otherwise perfect character. As for her singing, we all know that is only a little lower than the angels'! But it does irk one to hear a public talent mixed up with an imaginary private excellence, and sometimes mistaken for it. Outside her wonderful voice there is certainly nothing to endear Parepa personally to the public.

Seaside Humility.

Life at hotels is no longer the invariable rule at the seaside. Cottages have been run up and are renting by the score at Long Branch. Gregariousness is out of fashion, and people of *ton* prefer to take with them as much as is possible of the exclusiveism of one's home. Consequently the cottage may be said to be coming up and the hotel to be going down. Those of the "best people" who do not go to Europe turn their backs upon the immense caravanserais of a former date, and choose some quiet spot, within sound of the surf, where the household expenses are not quite so enormous as the hotel bill, and where one at least has the privilege of being comfortable with what he has paid for. At least such appears to be the custom this season at Long Branch. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"The Lancers" at the Walnut.

Theatre-going in the hot weather is certainly open to some serious objections, and by the time the dog-days fairly set in, those managers who do not run their establishments just for the fun of the thing generally have the alternative presented to them of shutting up shop or of sinking the profits of the past season. The consequence is that the legitimate drama is apt to languish during the summer, and after the fourth of July we are generally reduced to a variety show, and perhaps an occasional troupe of wandering minstrels, who receive the patronage of those who wish to be amused, and who think that it is no more uncomfortable in a theatre than it is outside. At this date, however, before the rush for the sea-side has fairly commenced, there are a great many people who are willing to be entertained if something entertaining but not too exciting is presented, and it is therefore a nice question for managerial tact to provide such a performance as will be refreshing rather than exhausting to the audience. The management of the Walnut has apparently hit upon just the right thing for the season in the military play of *The Lancers*, which was produced last evening, with the leading parts sustained by a number of clever artists from New York. *The Lancers* is suggestive of the best efforts of the author of *Ours* and *Caste*. The plot is simple, but the interest is maintained with remarkable skill from first to last, and the dialogue is neat and pointed, and free from the milk-and-watery suggestion that is one of the main faults of all of Mr. Robertson's pieces. A more attractive play has not been produced here for a long time, and the successful run it enjoyed at Wallack's is not to be wondered at. With scarcely an exception the parts are well sustained, and the piece is given with a completeness and finish that are in the highest degree pleasurable. Miss Louise Moore, as the heroine, "Estelle Duvernay," acts with grace and feeling, and Mr. Charles Wyndham, as the hero, "Victor de Courcy," is easy, natural, and, when occasion demands, forcible.

The most artistic impersonation, however, is that of "Colonel Epee," by Mr. Neil Warner, who certainly gives a striking life-like representation of the stern disciplinarian and martinet, but really warm-hearted and magnanimous gentleman. Miss Amelia Harris is also entitled to praise for a capital performance in the part of "Madame d'Aplomb," the Colonel's sister, a genuine old campaigner, who could command the regiment better than "my brother the Colonel" himself. The remaining parts are given in creditable style, and the piece altogether is well worthy of the patronage of the public.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH the variety troupe that appeared last night contains a number of clever performers in various lines of business, and the entertainment is one that is well calculated to please the taste of a large portion of the public. A good variety performance is after all what seekers for amusement will incline to during the warm weather, and the combination at the Arch presents a number of interesting features that ought to attract good audiences.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *The Lancers* will be repeated this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Mlle. Zoe will appear this evening in the dramas of *Flowers of the Forest* and *Nita*.

CITY ITEMS.

COATS *of light woollen fabrics, made up skeleton, of Alpaca, Drap d'Ete, Linen, etc.*
VESTS *of Black and Fancy Cloths and Woollens, made up Skeleton, of Drap d'Ete, Linen, Marseilles, etc.*
PANTS *of light weight, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, of Drap d'Ete, Linen, Duck, Drill, etc.*
EVERYTHING IN THE WAY OF SUMMER CLOTHING SOLD AT GUARANTEED LOWER PRICES THAN ELSEWHERE.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

JUST THE THING FOR THE SEASHORE are the SKELETON BANNOCKBURN SUITS, made by CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 CHESTNUT STREET.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

FALSE COLORS ON THE FORE-TOP!—Whoever saw the natural tinge renewed in gray hair by a hair-dye? No one. Who can distinguish the browns and blacks brought out by Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, from Nature's? No one. And mark, it leaves no stain on the skin, and is clear and transparent, and has no sediment.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

WE SINCERELY BELIEVE that the mother who neglects to provide MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for her suffering child is depriving the little sufferer of the remedy of all the world best calculated to give it rest and restore it to health. There is not a mother who has ever used it but what will tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest and health to the child, and is perfectly safe in all cases.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments. O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

MAGAZINES for July.
We receive fresh goods from the other side of the "Atlantic Monthly."
And thus we have "Once a Month"
A new supply of foreign fabrics in addition to our stock of domestics, which is full and fresh "Every Saturday."
Enabling us to offer "All the Year Round"
To gentlemen and also to "Our Young Folks"
The best assortment of Fine Ready-Made Clothing
To be found in Philadelphia.
WANAMAKER & BROWN, Oak Hall.

MARRIED.

SMITH—HAMILTON.—On Monday morning, June 20, 1870, at the Old Pine Street Church, by Rev. R. H. Allen, D. D., T. FRANK SMITH to MARY E. HAMILTON, daughter of the late Captain E. E. Mullener, both of Philadelphia. No cards.

DIED.

DEETZ.—On the morning of the 19th instant, DANIEL E. DEETZ, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Palestine Lodge, No. 271, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Sellersville, Bucks county, Pa., on Thursday morning, the 23d instant, at 9 o'clock. Cars leave N. P. R. R. Depot at 7·35 A. M.

DOUGHERTY.—On the 19th instant, ALICE DOUGHERTY, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Neil Dougherty, No. 913 Buttonwood street, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.

HELVESTON.—SARAH ANN HELVESTON, in the 57th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday (to meet at the house at 11 o'clock), from her son-in-law's, Wilson Larue, No. 1322 Salmon street. To proceed to William Penn Cemetery, Somerton.

KANE.—On the 20th instant, THERESA, wife of Arthur C. Kane, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 127 Callowhill street, on Thursday morning, the 23d instant, at 8½ o'clock.

MOTHERWELL.—On the 19th instant, SALLIE, only daughter of Robert and Mary Motherwell, in the 7th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 236 N. Twenty-first street.

ROBB.—On the 17th instant, ADELINE T., widow of the late James Robb.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 421 Pine street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—On the 18th instant, Miss SARAH ANN THOMPSON, in the 18th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, No. 1324 N. Front street, on Wednesday, the 22d instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

TOBIAS.—On the 18th instant, MARGARET, native of Teneriffe, relict of Solomon Tobias, in the 62d year of her age.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

CAPE MAY. CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.

NATIONAL HALL, formerly kept by Aaron Garretson, will be opened under new auspices, June 20, under the supervision of W. B. MILLER (formerly proprietor of Congress Hall), and superintended by WILLIAM WHITNEY.

The house commands a fine view of the ocean, and will be kept as a

First Class Family Boarding-House.

The table will be supplied with all the *Substantials* and *Delicacies of the Season*, without the *Entrees*.

Stage free to convey guests to and from the depot and bathing grounds. NO BAR.

Patronage respectfully solicited, and no pains or expense will be spared to make the NATIONAL a desirable home for those who wish Comfort, Sea Air, and Sea Bathing, without the expenses of a fashionable hotel.

TERMS—$18 PER WEEK OR $3 PER DAY.

Liberal arrangements made to large families remaining from four to six weeks. For Rooms, address WILLIAM WHITNEY, NATIONAL HALL, Cape May, N. J. 6 16 10t

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., WILL BE OPENED this season for guests On THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

Plans of rooms may be seen and arrangements made for families or individuals by calling at the Girard House, Philadelphia.

It is intended that THE COLUMBIA HOUSE shall sustain its HIGH CHARACTER for quietness and good order, and continue to be so conducted as to retain its large FIRST-CLASS FAMILY PATRONAGE.

For good bathing, easy access to beach for children, central location, and yet for retirement, we claim advantages for THE COLUMBIA superior to those possessed by any other hotel upon the island.

[6 16 tf] GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor.

Also, proprietor of Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

STOCKTON HOTEL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

OPENS FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS JUNE 25.

Music under the direction of Professor CHARLES R. DODWORTH.

Terms, $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.

CHARLES DUFFY, Proprietor,

6 20 6t Formerly of the Continental Hotel, Phila.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL CAPE MAY. Rebuilt since the late fire and ready for guests Open during the year. Is directly on the sea shore, with the best bathing beach of the Cape.

Terms, $3·50 per day and $21 per week for June and September. $4 per day and $25 per week for July and August. Coach from depot free. No Bar

5 24 tuths3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

MIRABELLA'S NEW HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J. C. MIRABELLA, of Philadelphia, has opened HIS NEW HOTEL, on JACKSON Street, within a few steps of the ocean. The sleeping apartments are light and airy and beautifully furnished. Board per day, $3; per week, $18. Private dinner and supper parties will receive the particular attention of the proprietor. 6 16 1m

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., IS NOW OPEN.

The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price.

Address, E. GRIFFITHS, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, or Cape May 6 16 2m

CAPE ISLAND.—WILLIAM MASON HAS consolidated the Continental with the favorite MERCHANTS' HOTEL, joining both houses together, and extending the portico the whole length of the building. The hotel has been renovated throughout, and the Sleeping Apartments supplied with fine Spring Mattresses. Now open. Terms reasonable. 6 16 1m

BRYANT HOUSE, DECATUR STREET, near the Beach, Cape May, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the season. House entirely new; newly furnished throughout, and has a full Ocean view. Accommodations for 100 guests. NO BAR. J. L. BRYANT, Proprietor. 6 18 1m

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This House will be open for the reception of guests on July 1. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1903 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July 1.

6 16 2m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

FRIENDS' COTTAGE, CAPE MAY CITY, N. J., FRONT Street, south of Congress Hall Lawn, and near the Ocean, is now open for the reception of guests. [6 16 1m] A. P. COOK, Proprietor.

CRESSE COTTAGE, No. 31 FRANKLIN ST., Cape May, N. J. MRS. BAYLISS, Proprietress

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A SPLENDID cottage, with shade and fruit trees and beautiful flower garden, situated near the Delaware river in Torresdale, Twenty-third ward. Only five minutes walk to either the railroad depot or steamboat wharf Apply No. 1502 BRANDYWINE Street, Phila. 6 21 2t*

FOR SALE—No. 283 S. FOURTH Street, above Spruce, a superior DWELLING-HOUSE, 22 feet front, every modern convenience, in complete order; early possession; convenient to Post Office and to Exchange and Insurance Companies. D. T. PRATT, No. 108 S. FOURTH Street. 5 30 20t

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 712 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J. 12 10tf

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 108 S. THIRD Street, Office Evening Telegraph. 6 15

BLANK BOOKS, ETC.

NEW FIRMS FOR JULY, 1870.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS IN TIME FOR BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, and PRINTING

A full assortment of BLANK BOOKS and STATIONERY always on hand.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,

No. 339 CHESNUT STREET AND No. 55 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

6 11 s3t tu3t th3trp

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Thompson-Erie Railroad Case.

SARATOGA, June 21.—The trial of the case of John W. Thompson and others against the Erie Railroad commenced to-day before Justice A. Backes, of the Supreme Court. The action is for dividend on preferred stock. Shearman and W. A. Beach, for defendants, moved for trial by jury. The motion was denied and exceptions taken. Frank Thompson, for plaintiffs, read the pleadings in the case.

The plaintiffs claimed dividends on preferred stock. He gave a history of the organization of the company, the issue of preferred stock, and the pledge of 7 per cent. dividends out of the net earnings. The plaintiffs claim that all earnings over the running expenses and not of necessary repairs are liable for dividends. The gross earnings for 1868 were over $14,000,000; that the defendants are not entitled to withhold the dividend on preferred stock and buy new railroads, and make permanent improvements out of the earnings. The defendants raise an issue on the definition of net earnings.

Justice Potter on June 16 made an order for delivery to the defendants to allow plaintiff to inspect all the books and papers bearing on the subject of the suit, and more particularly the transactions with John S. Eldridge and payment to him of $500,000, and also with the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, Richard Schell, Frank Work, C. Vanderbilt, and others are named.

Justice Barnard stayed proceedings on this order, but Justice Engalls on Saturday set aside Justice Barnard's order.

The defendant moved to dismiss the complaint, but the motion was denied and exceptions were taken; and then, in order to afford time to avail themselves of the writ of discovery, plaintiffs asked an adjournment, which was granted.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

The question recurring on Mr. Ramsey's proposition to repeal the franking privilege, a large number of amendments were proposed, only one of which was adopted, to wit:—Prohibiting any allowance for stamps or increased pay to Senators or Representatives in consequence of the franking repeal.

Mr. Ramsey's amendment as amended was then rejected—yeas 26, nays 28.

The following was the vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. Boreman, Buckingham, Cameron, Casserly, Cattell, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Davis, Ferry, Hamlin, Harlan, Howe, Howell, McCreery, Morton, Pratt, Ramsey, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull, Willey, Wilson, Yates—26.

Nays—Messrs. Ames, Bayard, Brownlow, Carpenter, Cole, Corbett, Drake, Fowler, Gilbert, Hamilton (Maryland), Harris, McDonald, Morrill (Vt.), Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Rice, Robinson, Ross, Sawyer, Spencer, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Vickers, Warner, Williams—28.

The bill then passed, and at 2·50 the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

House.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

Mr. Schenck suggested to insert the words "referring also to all the proceedings heretofore had in the case."

Mr. Logan said he had yielded to his colleague with the understanding that he would move the previous question, and he objected to any amendments being offered to his resolution.

At the conclusion of Mr. Farnsworth's remarks, Mr. Logan moved the previous question and resisted all the appeal made to him to withdraw it.

Mr. Schenck suggested to the gentleman from Illinois whether other members might not have in view the same object he (Mr. Logan) had, but different views as to the way of reaching it, and whether it was absolutely essential that they should continue to pursue the gentleman in his particular way.

Mr. Logan replied that it was no more necessary to follow him than it was for the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Schenck) to exercise a perfect tyranny over the House for four weeks. If the gentleman did not like the resolution he might vote against it, but he (Logan) would not accept dictation from any member of the House

WANTS.

A THOROUGHLY ACCOMPLISHED double-entry Book-keeper and Accountant desires a situation, temporary or permanent, at a low salary. Can give excellent references. Will take charge of sets of books or act in any business capacity. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box 1870, Philadelphia P. O. 6 10 12t

REFRIGERATORS.

905 MARKET STREET.

WATER COOLERS,

$2·00	$5·00	$8·00
2·50	5·50	9·00
3·00	6·00	10·00
3·50	7·00	12·00
4·00	7·50	20·00

REFRIGERATORS,

$1·50	$12·00	$25·00
1·75	14·00	28·50
2·25	16·50	32·00
7·00	18·00	35·00
9·00	19·00	40·00
11·00	22·00	50·00

CREAM FREEZERS,

$2·00 TO $30·00

WALNUT BRACKETS.

CUTLERY AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

B. A. WILDMAN & BRO.,

5 31 tuthf1mrp No. 905 MARKET Street.

WASHING MACHINES.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED SOLD AND THE DEMAND INCREASING.

Fifteen hundred sold and the demand increasing.
Fifteen hundred sold and the demand increasing.

THE GREAT

KING WASHER.

Fifteen hundred sold within four months.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST, MOST DURABLE AND ECONOMICAL WASHING MACHINE.

GENERAL AGENTS,

J. H. COYLE & CO.,

Wooden Ware Dealers,

No. 516 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

5 5 thstu3mrp

EXCURSIONS.

BOARDMAN'S THIRD ANNUAL SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION

TO ATLANTIC CITY,

SATURDAY, June 25, 1870.

Last boat leaves Vine Street Wharf at 3·30 P. M. Returning, leaves Atlantic, Monday, 27th, at 7 o'clock A. M. Round trip $2·00.

Tickets for sale at Trenwith's Bazar, No. 614 Chesnut street, and at Vine Street Wharf. 6 11 12t

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HADFIELD'S PREMIUM WORKS AT FACTORY PRICES.

EXHIBITION AND SMALL WORKS!!!

GEORGE W. BOYER,

No. 138 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA.

6 16 12trp

AGRICULTURAL.

THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN MOWER, one and two-horse Machines, now on exhibition. Call and see them, at W. H. JONES' Central Agricultural Implement Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 1621 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

4 stuth1m

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MAY 20, 1870.

MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co
WHITE HOUSE,
F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
ANDALUSIA HALL,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HALL,
G. D. Davis, Reading P. O., Berks county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
Wm. Lerch, Sr., Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co
DOUTY HOUSE,
George S. Burr, Shamokin, Northumberland county.

Excursion Tickets will be sold at Philadelphia to and from above points at reduced rates, good for same day issued, and on Saturdays good until the following Monday. 5 25 2m§

SUMMER RETREAT.

THE FOUNTAIN HOUSE AT THE

CRYSTAL SPRING,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

This splendid Hotel, charmingly situated, elegantly furnished with new and costly furniture, and replete with every modern comfort and convenience, is now open for the season.

Twenty trains to and from Allentown daily.

Carriages will be sent to the depot to meet guests, and the Fountain House Coaches meet every train.

J. L. HEISE, Proprietor.

P. W. H. DESHLER, Superintendent. 31 1m

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY.

Having purchased the METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., I beg leave to inform the public that I have made sundry additions and alterations in the establishment for the comfort, convenience and accommodation of guests. To secure their comfort and to promote their pleasure will be my only aim, and it is my determination to offer all the inducements that can be promised at any other Watering Place in the United States.

The patronage bestowed on this establishment in former years I respectfully solicit during the coming season. F. W. VAN OSTEN, Proprietor.

Beck's Philadelphia Band, No. 1, is engaged for the season. 6 8 12t

BENTZ HOUSE,

Nos. 17 and 19 EAST MAIN STREET, CARLISLE, PENNA.

The attention of the travelling community, and persons seeking a quiet summer resort, are called to this first-class Hotel, new and handsomely furnished throughout, with all the modern conveniences.

Terms for summer boarders $8 to $10 per week.

6 1 2m GEORGE Z. BENTZ, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARDING AT BISHOPTHORPE, BETHLEHEM, PA.—First-class in every respect. Rooms large and airy. Grounds extensive and shady. Pure, *soft* spring water introduced into the house for drinking and bathing. The house is twenty minutes' walk from the depot. Fine plank walk to the church and to the depot. Five trains daily to Philadelphia, and eight trains daily to New York. Persons fond of fishing can have several hours' fine sport by taking the early morning trains up, and fishing in the mountain streams that empty into the Lehigh river. House will be ready to receive boarders on and after June 27. For terms and further particulars apply to MRS. ANABLE, Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Pa. 6 8 2w

LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDWELL, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen.

Board per day, $3·50; from June 1 to July 1, $14 per week; for the season, $14 to $17·50, according to room; for the months of July and August, $17·50; August, $21.

Open from June 1 to October 20. Address H. J. ROCKWELL. 6 6 2m

CHITTENANGO. WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS, Madison county, N. Y.

First-class Hotel, with every requisite.

Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., without change. Send for circular. 6 6 2m

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C. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERIES,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

LOOKING-GLASSES,
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A large invoice of Autotypes and Swiss Panorama just received. 11 10 rp

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Every Novelty in style, at very low prices.

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13

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RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office rp§

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will open for the reception of Guests on SATURDAY June 25, with a

Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board.

Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.

Terms, $20 per week.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address.

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,

No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

26 thstu1m 6 26 d1m 7 26 thstu1m

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open for the season on the 23d June. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular,

A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.

6 11 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor.

WHITE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., having changed hands, and been refitted and newly furnished throughout, will open for the reception of guests on the 25th of June.

Terms, $15 and $16 per week.

6 11 1m B. COFFIN, Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY (near the Depot.) The bar will be furnished with the choicest Liquors and Cigars, and the table with all the delicacies of the season. Visitors are invited to call and see for themselves. Branch of Rivell's Oyster Bay, Philadelphia.

6 11 1m JACOB RIVELL, THOMAS GREENWELL, Proprietors.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., situated but a few rods from the Beach, will open for the season on the 18th of June. The hotel since last season has been thoroughly refitted and renovated and many modern improvements added.

Fine Stabling for Horses on the premises.

Rates of Board greatly reduced since last season.

6 11 1m GEORGE W. HINCKLE, Proprietor.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE, Located between United States Hotel and the beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. BOARD REDUCED.

Open from June 1 to October 1.

6 1 2m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., new and handsomely furnished throughout and situated very near the beach, will open for the season June 18. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the house will be found first-class in every respect. Fine stabling for horses. No bar.

6 11 1m G. W. HINCKLE & CO., Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER OF PACIFIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. This new and delightfully located Hotel will soon be open for the reception of guests. It is neatly furnished throughout, and will be found one of the pleasantest stopping places on the Island.

6 11 1m H. BLOOD, Proprietor.

THE OLD INLET HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open for the reception of guests. This is one of the most pleasantly located houses on the Beach, and the Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., will be found of the most superior character. JOHN METZ, Proprietor. 6 11 1m

HEWITT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. —This favorite house has been removed two squares nearer the ocean, and is now on PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, next to the Presbyterian church. It will open for the season on the 15th instant.

6 11 stuth2m A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE). Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests. JOSEPH H. BORTON, Proprietor. 6 11 1m

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, first house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also. MRS. JOHN SMICK, Proprietress. 6 11 2m

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House, IS NOW OPEN.

Terms to suit the times.

6 11 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.

6 11 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

THE SEASIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests, one square from railroad to the beach. 6 11 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

THE VINCENT HOUSE, PACIFIC AVEnue, nearly opposite the Chester County House, ATLANTIC CITY, will open on the 15th June. Accommodations and Bathing not surpassed anywhere on the Island. NO BAR. 6 11 1m

KENTUCKY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress. 6 11 1m

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. J. KEIM, Proprietor. 6 11 1m

CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.

6 11 6w LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

TOMPKINS & SON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—French confectionery, ice cream, and fine cakes, wholesale and retail, ATLANTIC Street, opposite United States Hotel. 6 11 1m

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is NOW OPEN. ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor. 6 11 1m

WEST PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

6 11 1m JAMES M. URIAN, Proprietor.

EUREKA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. ATLANTIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, will be open June 25, for the reception of visitors. T. F. WATSON, R. H. WATSON (late of Evard House). 6 11 1m

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will be open for the season, June 20. Terms $12 per week or $2 per day.

6 11 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEXT door to United States Hotel Terms $12 to $15 per week. CHARLES SOUDER, M. D., Proprietor. 6 11 1m

THE BYE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will be open for the reception of guests on the 15th of June. For rooms, apply to Mrs. DEVINE, No. 1323 SPRUCE Street, Phila., or at the Bye House. 6 11 1m

MAGNOLIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, now open. For particulars apply Nos. 1429 and 1431 CHESNUT Street.

6 11 1m M. B. FIELD.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor. 6 11 3m

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will be open for the season the 25th of June.

6 11 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

STAR HOTEL, OPPOSITE THE U.S. HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the season

6 11 1m MRS. CULLION, Proprietress.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms moderate.

6 11 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON. JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor. S. B. MORSE, Superintendent. 6 11 1m

COTTAGE RETREAT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Terms moderate. MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress. 6 11 stuth 2m

PENN MANSION (FORMERLY ODD FELlows' Retreat), ATLANTIC CITY, is now in the hands of its former proprietor, and is open for the season.

6 11 2mcod WM. M. CARTER, Proprietor.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGE HILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.—Open for Summer Boarders from July 1 to Sept. 15, 1870. Call or address Rev. T. W. CATTELL, Merchantville, Or A. G. CATTELL & CO., No. 26 North WHARVES. 6 20 6t*

THE LAST FAIRIES.

Thomas Hood, in some of his more serious poems—in which he showed his rarest gifts—has at greater length, but with no more finished grace, treated of the subject of the following lines, which we take from *All the Year Round:*—

All in the gloaming of a golden day,
All in a mellow autumn long since mute,
A small voice wandered out across the mountains.

And the moon listened, and the stars grew paler,
The thin brooks hushed themselves, and everywhere
A tender trouble grew in leafy places.

And little eyes among the ferns were wet
With tears, not dew, and folding small thin hands,
They gathered with no shadows in the moonlight.

For the voice cried, "The feet of men come nearer,
The peat-smoke curls where ye have lived so long,
And it is time to seek another dwelling."

Saying, moreover, "Whither man's foot cometh
The fairy ring upon the grass must vanish,
The tree must fall, the dreamy greenness perish.

"His breath is vaporous in the air around him,
His heel is on your dwellings, his sharp knife
Staineth with blood the running brook ye drink of.

"How shall ye dwell where men and women gather?
How shall pale things linger in their shadow?
Each shadow is a sorrow and a sleep."

Then small folk look'd in one another's faces,
And little mothers cried above their bairns,
And all the things of elfland learnt the trouble.

For unto them the thymy dell was dear;
Dearer than life is to a glad girl-mother;
Dearer than love is to a happy lover.

There was no light elsewhere in all the world.
There was no other home under the moonlight;
Here had they dwelt, here had their days been happy.

And not a squirrel in the boughs but knew them,
And not a building bird but sang out loud,
To see their bright eyes peeping at the fledglings.

The strong deer and the wild fowl feared them not,
The eagle with his round eye watched them calmly
When in the moon they clamber'd to her eerie.

They had been friendly to each dying thing,
Until the dying; then they knew what followed,
And watching how things came and went was pleasure.

And these things had they named by happy names,
Down to the little moth new born, and swinging
Under the green leaf by a thread of silk.

Home-loving, gentle, tender-hearted folk,
How could they bear to leave for evermore
The little place whose face was so familiar?

Yet the voice cried, "Man comes, and man is master;
Ye are as silver dust around his footstep,
Wafted before him by his weary breathing."

And with one voice they answered, broken-hearted,
"Man's footsteps thicken over all the world,
Yea, even on the high and misty places.

"The tall tree falls before him everywhere,
The leaves from every hill are on his face,
How shall we find a place to rest our feet?"

And scattered thence by a soft wind from Heaven,
They fled, they faded; but within the greenwood
Still gleam the round rings where their feet have fallen.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—Charles Reade's novel of "Put Yourself in his Place" having been completed in the *Galaxy*, three of the prominent publishing houses have issued it in book form simultaneously. Fields, Osgood & Co. and Sheldon & Co. both claim to be the legitimate representatives of Mr. Reade, and publish what they call "Author's editions," while Harper & Brothers are apparently going into the fight on general principles, for the benefit of the public in general and of themselves in particular. All three houses issue an edition to match the popular green cloth "Household" edition of Reade's works published by Fields, Osgood & Co., and although there is not much choice in the matter, the last-named firm is entitled to the credit of having produced rather the neatest and most attractive volume. Sheldon & Co. and Harper & Brothers each issue, in addition to the above, an octavo edition in cloth and paper, so that there is an ample variety for the public to choose from, both as regards price and style. Whether this kind of competition will be of any material benefit to the parties engaged in it is a question for them to determine; but the public at least can rejoice, for it will certainly have the effect to bring down prices. We have received specimens of the editions of "Put Yourself in his Place" issued by all the above-named houses, from T. B. Peterson & Brothers, J. B. Lippincott & Co., Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, and Porter & Coates, from whose shelves the admirers of Mr. Reade can select the style of volume best suited to their individual tastes.

Charles Reade has written nothing that is not at once gratifying and disappointing. As a mere story-teller he is far superior to Wilkie Collins, who cannot get along without an elaborately-prepared mystery, the solution of which is about all that the majority of readers are apt to care for in one of his novels. Charles Reade does not propound any conundrums, but he has the knack of winding up every chapter in such a manner as to leave the reader burning with anxiety to know what is coming next, so that, having once commenced the perusal of one of his novels, it is requires a degree of fortitude that few fiction readers are equal to to leave off until the last page is reached. Mr. Reade has shown, too, that he is able to draw characters with a genuine insight into the moving impulses of human nature, and putting all the best qualities of his work together, he would apparently be entitled to a much higher place as a literary artist than he now enjoys, or is likely to enjoy hereafter. In spite of the extraordinary merits of Mr. Reade's novels, they are too full of careless writing, too full of constructive blunders, and he too often contents himself with mere puppets instead of living men and women, for him to take rank with such men as Dickens or Thackeray. In the novel before us the dashing and enthusiastic style of the writer carries the reader with him to the end, but with an uneasy sense of being humbugged, and it would scarcely bear a second perusal, much less improve on acquaintance, as good art always does. The merit of "Put Yourself in his Place" is in the very complete statement it gives of the evils connected with the great problem of the day in England—Trade Unionism. For this feature alone the book is well worthy the attention of all who are interested in this important subject, although they may care nothing for the romantic incidents with which the author has embellished his theme. This novel is designed to inaugurate a crusade against the trade unions as at present constituted, and to excite a public sentiment against them that will compel Parliament to take some efficient action for the prevention of such murderous outrages as have been perpetrated in nearly every manufacturing town in England of late years, at the instigation of the unions. The writer endeavors to give a fair statement of the case as between the workmen, the capitalists, and society at large, and to suggest a remedy that will aid the workmen to do away with such real grievances as are now made the excuses for every description of outrage in their part. This portion of the story is based upon facts that were clearly proved before the commission of Parliament appointed some time ago to examine the subject, and those who remember the details of that investigation will acknowledge that the novelist has not overstated the case.

That this story will do more to annihilate the murderous policy that the unionists have thus far pursued with impunity than any other influence that could be brought to bear we sincerely believe, and it is a matter for regret, therefore, that he did not adhere even more closely to his real theme, or if an enamored hero and heroine were absolutely necessary, that he should condescend to depict such a pair of lovers as "Henry Little" and "Grace Garden," whose spooniness is simply laughable when it is not nauseating. These characters are reduplications of some that the author's admirers are very familiar with, and if there is any difference between them and his last pair of lovers, it is in the fact that they are further removed from anything like human nature. Mr. Reade, it is true, stops every now and then to assure the reader that he knows all about the hearts of young women, and that this particular action may be relied upon as being psychologically correct; but this will never be allowed to pass for character-drawing, and it is apt to leave the impression that the writer does not know half as much as he pretends. All the love-making in the novel is on the high-pressure principle—almost five hundred pounds to the square inch and the safety-valve tied down—so it is not to be wondered at that the explosions are fearful, and the matter for surprise is that with the trade unions conspiring against them from without, and with their own bursting hearts within, there is anything left of the enamored pair by the time the end of the book is reached. Mr. Reade claims to be a literary artist and not a mere pennyaliner, and as a piece of art work this book is not creditable to him. Much of it is written in an exceedingly careless and slovenly style, and its cheap sensations are not of a character to please the taste of cultivated readers. As a clear and forcible statement of the case of society against the trade unions, it may be pronounced a good and useful work, but as a novel it is the very worst that has ever proceeded from Mr. Reade's pen, and it will do nothing towards advancing his reputation. It will be read with interest more on account of its main subject, but after that is forgotten the book will scarcely survive for another generation of readers to wonder at.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "Sanctum Sanctorum; or, Proof Sheets from an Editor's Table," by Theodore Tilton. Published by Sheldon & Co. The editorial fraternity is not celebrated for over much modesty, but we doubt whether any editor in the United States but Theodore Tilton would consider his effusions on the current topics of the day worth being collected and presented to the public in book form. This volume contains a number of articles contributed from time to time by Mr. Tilton to the *Independent*, and they are what might be expected under the circumstances—as little worth reading as—as—well, as a collection of the editorial articles of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH would be. It will be seen that we do not wish to state the case against a member of the fraternity any more severely than can be helped, but as the book has been submitted to our judgment, we are obliged to say what we think of it. Mr. Tilton, indeed, does not ask for mercy except in the case of the sketch describing a visit to Washington Irving a short time before his death, and, sooth to say, this is the only essay in the book that is really worth perusing. It is a very pleasantly written and interesting sketch of the venerable author as he appeared at his home during the last days of his life, and it is a pleasure for us to accede to the writer's request and speak kindly of it. As for the other essays, they should have been allowed to die with the occasion that brought them forth, for neither as a critic or a political writer has Theodore Tilton produced anything that the world will not willingly let die. One of the best of the essays is that on Elizabeth Barrett Browning, and this is chiefly remarkable for the gushing style in which it is written, and the total want of appreciation of the finer qualities of Mrs. Browning's genius. Mr. Tilton will have to do something better than this before he can obtain recognition outside of journalism. Essay writing and editorial writing are two very distinct and dissimilar things, and it is a mistake for any man, no matter what his ability may be, to confound them.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received Part 7 of "Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary," which is brought down to the title "Jan Cadovius." We have repeatedly referred to the special merits of this great work, and it is therefore scarcely necessary to make any detailed remarks with regard to it now. It is, in many of its most important features, entirely unlike any cyclopedia or dictionary that has ever been issued before, either in this country or in Europe, and it is a monument at once to the learning and industry of the compiler, Dr. Thomas, and to the enterprise of the publishers.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us "Major Jones' Courtship," a humorous work that seems to retain all the popularity it won years ago.

—From Porter & Coates we have received "Venetia," one of the cheap series of the early novels of Mr. Disraeli in course of publication by D. Appleton & Co., and the fifteenth monthly part of *Appleton's Journal*, containing the weekly numbers for June.

—Turner & Co. send us *Appleton's Journal*, *Every Saturday*, and *Our Boys and Girls* for Saturday, June 25th.

—The Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, forward to us the latest numbers of *Punch*, *Fun*, and *London Society*.

—The American Sunday-School Union send us "Daisy's Companions," "Snarly or Sharly," and "Alice Moore's Lesson," three of their recent religious juvenile publications.

—Eugene Cummiskey, No. 1037 Chestnut street, has issued a neat catalogue of Catholic works, including masses and sacred music. Bibles and Testaments, prayer-books, historical and controversial works, poetry, biography, parochial and Sunday-school prizes, sermons, etc.

—"Beginning Life" is the title of a book of religious counsel to young men by John Tulloch, D. D., just issued by the American Tract Society, the Philadelphia agency of which is at No. 1408 Chestnut street. Under separate heads the author treats of religion, business, study and recreation, and as a guide to religious duty it will aid many a young man just beginning life to find the right path to temporal and eternal happiness, and to keep it.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4/4. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ. 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill, FIFTEENTH Street below Market.

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A. C. SMITH & CO. TIN, COPPER, AND IRON ROOFERS, No. 1624 SOUTH Street and No. 221 RIDGE Avenue. Patentees of the SPIRAL EXPANSIVE CONDUCTOR SPOUT. This spout has by a two years' trial proved to be a success, having put up some 500 stacks, every one of which has given entire satisfaction. It is a spiral coil, thus dispensing with the upright seam, which invariably breaks first in the spout. We guarantee it to be firm, more durable, to bear more freezing, and cost less than any other good spout. Roofing and Guttering at reasonable prices. Old Roofs Repaired and Painted. [5 31 1m

FINANCIAL.

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Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

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These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First National Bank in Philadelphia.

The amount of Bonds issued is $625,000, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth $1,000,000.

The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.

We sell them at 92 and accrued interest from March 1. For further particulars apply to

C. T. YERKES. Jr., & CO., BANKERS, NO 2 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD Seven Per Cent. Bonds. FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Foa the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of $1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coal Trade of the Road must come.

Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS, No. 36 South THIRD Street, 55 PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO. PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON, BANKERS AND Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. [4 1 3m

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET. Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan, Free from all Taxes.

We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at NINETY (90) And interest in currency added to date of purchase.

These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.

They are secured by a first mortgage on 5600 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.

A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.

For full particulars copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to

C. & H. BORIE, W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN JAY COOKE & CO., DREXEL & CO., E. W. CLARK & CO. 6 11 1m

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD Land Grant Coupon Bonds, $1000 Each,

Interest April and October, for sale at $790 each. They pay SEVEN (7) PER CENT. interest, run for twenty (20) years, are secured by 12,000,000 acres of land, all lying within twenty (20) miles of the railroad.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY RECEIVE THEIR LAND GRANT BONDS FOR THEIR FACE AND ACCRUED INTEREST in payment of any of their lands.

Pamphlets giving full details of the land can be obtained by application to

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 40 South THIRD Street.

B. K. JAMISON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO P. F. KELLY & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Gold, Silver and Government Bonds At Closest Market Rates, N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts. Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. 265

SILVER FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 20 South THIRD Street. 4 25 PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY, No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, BANKERS AND BROKERS. Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city. Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

FOR SALE Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds, FREE OF ALL TAXES. ALSO, Philadelphia and Darby Railroad 7 Per Cent Bonds, Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company. These Bonds will be sold at a price which will make them a very desirable investment.

P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET, 260 PHILADELPHIA

ELLIOTT & DUNN BANKERS No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET, DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC. DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe. Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

Edmund D. Randolph & Co. FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA. & N.Y. Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York. Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany, and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE Safe Home Investment.

THE Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in $1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS, Dealers in Government Securities, No. 36 South THIRD Street, 6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

Free from U. S. Taxes. Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold. A PERFECTLY SAFE INVESTMENT. First Mortgage Bonds OF THE ISSUE OF $1,500,000, BY THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,

Issued in denominations of $1000 and $500, Coupon or Registered, payable in 30 years, with Interest payable 15th August and 15th February, in New York, London, or Frankfort, free of tax. Secured by a mortgage only on a completed and highly prosperous road, at the rate of $13,503·79 per mile. Earnings in excess of its interest liabilities. This line being the Middle Route, is pronounced the Shortest and most Natural One for Freight and Passenger Traffic Across the Continent. St. Louis and Fort Kearney Spanned by a Railway, and connecting with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney.

Capital Stock of the Company	$10,000,000
Land Grant, pronounced value of	8,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
	$19,500,000

The remaining portion of this Loan now for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Can be had at the Company's Agencies in New York, TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 49 WALL Street, or W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 PINE Street.

Pamphlets, Maps, and all information can be obtained at either of the above-named agencies.

The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired, and unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO., FISCAL AGENTS, No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., COMMERCIAL AGENTS, No. 54 PINE STREET, 6 9 tfrp NEW YORK.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

MEDICAL.

NO CURE, NO PAY! FOX'S CRAMP AND DIARRHŒA MIXTURE has proved itself to be the surest and speediest remedy for Cramps, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and first stages of Asiatic Cholera. No family after having once tried it will be without it. Ask for Fox's Cramp and Diarrhœa Mixture, and take no other. Sold at FOX'S NAIL & CO'S, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets, and No. 602 ARCH Street. 4 20 1m

UMBRELLAS.—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. J. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 5 16 m4p

Incidentals.

—A New Orleans poet dedicates his verses to "the street-car mules." O Pegasus!

—In an action against an editor for libel an Illinois jury has awarded the plaintiff three quarters of a cent.

—The oldest house in Richmond, Va., once the headquarters of Washington, was struck by lightning on Friday evening.

—Somebody suggests that the descendants of the signers of Declaration of Independence should meet on the Fourth of July, 1876.

—A Boston Sunday School teacher (a lady, of course), has not been absent from her class a single Sunday during the past forty-six years.

—A high-minded Connecticut man took a noble way to vent his malice against a clergyman. He went into his garden and pulled up all his vegetables.

—There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at its flood leads on to fortune. A Massachusetts man, who has for some months sold a patent medicine, has just in the nick of time turned undertaker.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* reports that unless the Observatory in that city is speedily supplied with funds it must be abandoned, and the glass, one of the best in the country, sold.

—The New Orleans *Times* asserts that some sad news received recently "dropped like a great stone into the well of a world's heart, and splashed the water into its eyes."

—Nearly fifty guests at the principal hotel in Los Angeles, Cal., were poisoned recently, and three employes in the hotel have been arrested on suspicion. The guests were all very sick, but fortunately no deaths occurred.

—A Boston woman refused to permit her husband to go on a fishing excursion, "because he was very apt to be drowned when he went upon the water, and, moreover, did not know how to swim any more than a goose."

—A movement in Boston, in 1790, to erect a monument to the dead soldiers of the Revolution, was opposed by their surviving comrades, who contended that they should blot out as nearly as possible all the unpleasantness of the war.

—Mr. Joshua W. Ballou, an aged citizen of Sullivan, Ohio, while standing at the bedside of his sick wife a few days ago, fell suddenly to the floor and died. His wife, hearing him fall, raised herself up, though very weak, and seeing him lying dead, sank back and within an hour died.

—The Baltimore *American* suggests to the colored people of Maryland that, instead of sending complaints to Congress that they are not permitted equal rights with the whites on railroads and steamboats, they wait the remedy which time and the necessities of travel and business will inevitably bring.

—The Indianapolis *Journal* compliments the colored people who have removed to that State on the perseverance and success with which they have applied themselves to learning, but tells them that they manifest a want of thrift and economy and too great a tendency to extravagance.

—A wedding in Bridgeport, Conn., was interrupted for a moment the other day by an apparently sane gentleman who stepped up to the bridegroom at the altar, tapped him on the shoulder, and said in an audible whisper:—"Before this little affair goes any further, I would like to know one thing—who will build the fires?"

—The Chicago *Times* remarks that to recall the frequent injustice of the world's verdict, we have only to remember the severity with which Mr. Dickens was treated (in Chicago?) because of alleged heartlessness towards a lady living in that city, and the subsequent development which revealed his freedom from any blame or responsibility in the matter.

—Senator Revels has a brother living in Nashville, Tenn., who was educated by the American Colonization Society as a physician, the intention being that he should go to Liberia. The war broke out, and he did not leave the United States, but, with commendable spirit, he went to work and paid back every cent that had been expended by the society on his education.

—Senator Brownlow has published a card in Tennessee explaining his action in relation to the School Fund of the State, and saying that although those who seek to make political capital by connecting his name with it may call witnesses to the stand from now till doomsday, they will, if they stick to the truth, in nowise connect him with the improper use of a single dollar.

—A Michigan man, who some time since separated from his wife after several years of married life, recently advertised under an assumed name for a wife, and as it happened the woman answered the advertisement. Letters passed, and finally they met, with mutual surprise. But all ended happily, as they resolved to forget the past, and to try again, determined to be happy together.

—A Terre Haute paper states that a small boy in that neighborhood, who had seen a sleight-of-hand performer pass a crooked wire through his cheek undertook to imitate him with a piece of telegraph wire. He succeeded in getting the wire fast in his nose, and was compelled to apply to a surgeon to aid in removing it. The wire was extracted with some difficulty, and the young man returned home resolved to retire from the show business.

—The Indianapolis *Journal* publishes a card, which it says is the announcement of Hon. James Hughes, of Monroe county and Washington city, once a Democrat, lately a Republican, and now in a state of "betweenity," waiting for a third party to float along within his reach, that he will be an independent candidate for Congress in the Sixth district of Indiana, wanting no nomination, expecting no election, and disclaiming all party support.

—The Detroit *Tribune* gives a long statement of the railroads now in process of construction in Michigan, and shows that very few of them can be built unless some plan is devised to overcome the the present effect of the decision of the Supreme Court of the State respecting municipal aid. Persons interested in the roads contend that the progress of the State has been seriously interrupted, and that it will be set back twenty years if these enterprises are defeated.

—The Baltimore *American* gives an account of some magnificent charities contemplated by John Hopkins, an esteemed citizen of Baltimore. A university, a hospital, free to all without respect to race or color, and an asylum for colored orphan children are the institutions that he intends to make the objects of his benevolence. The amount which Mr. Hopkins intends to expend in the building and endowment of these institutions will be several millions of dollars.

—The Chicago *Post*, alluding to the manner in which the late proclamation by Governor Holden, of North Carolina, is treated by the Democratic press, expresses the belief that had one of these prints been published 6000 years ago on the banks of the Euphrates, it would have had a column concerning the first murder, headed:—"Great Outrage on Cain! His Crops Destroyed by Abel's Sheep!! Cain Defends Himself!!!"

—The Vermont Constitutional Convention adjourned *sine die* on Tuesday, after a session of only six days. But they worked six days. It changed the sessions of the Legislature from annual to biennial, rejecting the article prohibiting special legislation, refused to give the Legislature power to fill vacancies in its own body, and refused to give the Governor power to appoint Supreme Court Judges, abolished the Council of Censors, and buried woman's suffrage so deep that if it ever springs to life again it is more likely to sprout up in China than in the Green Mountain State.

—Some local improvement having been defeated at a recent election in Mobile, the *Register* complains of the place as a one-horse town, and says:—"Improvement, progress, and civilization have suffered another defeat at the hands of the do-nothings, who have for thirty years kept this city under the ban of selfishness and sloth. We have been waiting and working for it for a quarter of a century, and all that time fighting the incubus spirit that has weighed down its growth in population and commerce. We owe it a grudge for a wasted life, and for years of unrequited toil."

THE ORIGIN OF "HURRAH!"—The discussion in some of the German papers in regard to the origin of the cry "Hurrah!" still continues. The cry "Hurrah!" was proved by a German writer to have been received by the Germans from the peoples coming from the East at the time of the "Volkerwanderung." It was then "Harra!" subsequently changed in the wars with the Slaves, Huns, and Avars to "Wara!" A writer in the *Vossian Zeitung*, who has lived several years in India, gives still further explanation on the origin of these cries. He says:—"The word *Harra!* really *Harri!* was got by the old Germans in the first place from the people who wandered into Europe from Central Asia. The word *Harra (Harri)* is used to this day among the Hindoos of Eastern India as a designation for God, being one of the names for the god Vishnu. When the Hindoos have anything difficult to accomplish they cry *Harri! Harri!* This cry is frequently used by the Hindoo boatmen, when their boat happens to get stuck on a sandbank in the Ganges; putting all their strength together, they call out *Harri! Harri!* exerting their utmost powers they bring it afloat. When the boatmen are towing the boat up the stream, and come to a strong current, where they wish to go quickly and securely over difficult and dangerous parts, the same cry is used. It is probable that the Hindoo soldiers use the cry *Harri!* in war. In short, the word *Harri!* is used by the Hindoo whenever he is conscious of his own weakness, and feels the necessity of divine help. The word *Harri*, therefore, which our forefathers got from the people emigrating to Europe from Asia, and from which the cry "hurrah" is derived, signifies "God help us!" and in the mouth of a Christain soldier has the beautiful signification: "God help us and stand by us, since we have a difficult mission to accomplish, to conquer the enemy, and are in great danger of our lives." The discussion has at least thrown some interesting light upon the origin of this cry, which is now used among us with a totally different significance.

A SENATORIAL SKETCH.—"Shirley Dare" thus describes Senator Carpenter, as he appeared towards the close of a tedious night session recently held:—

No wonder the Senate grows fidgety by 10 o'clock, and Hon. Matt. Carpenter goes wandering between the smoking-room and his desk till one is disposed to send him a box of opium lozenges. Fifteen times in the course of one hour did that possessed statesman promenade the ten paces from his seat to the ante-room, rolling till for the life of me I can't help thinking of a great turtle set upon its flippers with a Napoleonic air. Regularly as he took in his chair, down went his body and up went his legs as smoothly as if by machinery, all at a single motion; it was quite a treat to see how easily he did it. His beloved cigar was always in his fingers, brought abstractedly from the ante-room, and fumbled and caressed as if it were his darling. You will say I inspected the Senator pretty well, and so I did, for he is simply the most interesting personage in the Senate, not excepting Mr. Sumner. He is never at rest, and his face is never without that inscrutable blending of seriousness, mischief, and dangerousness that are captivating to a student of human countenances. You say to yourself, looking at that face, here is a man who, whatever he set before himself in life, left no stone unturned to gain it; nothing in the world is half so dear to him as his own way, or will be, to the end of time. If I had a cause and could get this man interested in it, I should be nearly certain it was won. There is something more than mere effort in the career of such a man. He floats along a stream of success kept smoothly for him. There is a grandeur in Wasson's idea of Fate—that men's destinies, good or bad, are shaped for them, and we can gain some clue to this by reading the scroll of success. You never saw an unlucky man with a figure and face like those of Carpenter. The breadth, the force and keenness there, the ponderous will, are the traits of fortunate men since our country had a history.

A SCIENTIFIC WOMAN'S TRIUMPH.—The *Medical Gazette* offered a prize last fall to medical students for the greatest number of accepted clinical reports. The award was finally made to "M. M. W.," the clearness and succinctness of whose articles were greatly admired. The surprise of the editor may be imagined when he ascertained that the successful competitor was Mrs. Melissa M. Webster, a graduate of the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania. The *Medical Gazette* has been the adversary of the medical education of women, and the editor now takes occasion to reiterate his belief in the rule "that but few women possess the laborious logical qualities of mind requisite for success in medical practice." But his objections have been individually refuted by a few who have shown that "it is at least possible for a modest, womanly woman to achieve a useful and honorable career in medicine." He hints accordingly that "submission to the inevitable is the part of wisdom, and that individual capacity must henceforth be our criterion."

DOWN IN AN OIL TANK—A NARROW ESCAPE.—On Tuesday last an accident of a very dangerous nature occurred at one of the wells owned by Messrs. Marshall, Gooderich & Rosenburgh. The latter gentleman, in company with Mr. R. Craise, were standing on the top of one of the tanks, when suddenly the planking gave way and down they went into the tank, which was nearly filled with oil. Mr. Rosenburgh, on his way down, encountered the conductor pipe, which he seized and clung to for dear life, but Mr. Craise went plump down into the tank of oil, struck bottom, and then rose to the surface. On his return upwards he seized Mr. Rosenburgh by the leg, and by using great caution and exertion they both succeeded in regaining the top of the tank. Had it not been for the fortunate interposition of the conductor pipe without doubt both their lives would have been lost. As it was, beyond the scare, and the soaking of oil they got, neither gentleman sustained any injury.—*Wyoming (Ontario) News Letter, 3d.*

STYLE OF WRITING.—Style means such an arrangement of words as shall make the author's meaning rise up in the logical order of the ideas, and thus save the reader all needless toil; such a choice of phrases and balance of clause and structural grace of sentence as shall satisfy the sense of beauty; such a propriety, economy, and harmony of expression as shall tell the reader exactly what the writer means, tell it with a business-like brevity and artistic beauty. All these qualities characterize style of the highest order. Style is therefore an expedient to make reading easy, and to perpetuate the life of living thought. Of all the badly written books bequeathed by past generations none have lived but those of transcendent intellectual merit, or those to which a supreme historical value is lent by their pictures of vanished days; whereas writing of the secondary intellectual rank may be kept green by the vitality of its artistic workmanship.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on New Jersey Southern Railroad.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 12 M. (noon), 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

June 16, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8·00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia		10·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport		8·00 A. M.
" arrives at Erie		7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia		10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport		8·15 P. M.
" arrives at Erie		7·25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia		7·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport		6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven		7·20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport		1·30 P. M.
" " " arrives at Lock Haven		2·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie		8·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport		9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie		9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport		8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport		9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		9·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport		12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg		5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		9·25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven		11·30 A. M.
" " " arr. Williamsp't		12·50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven		9·35 P. M.
" " " arr. Williamsport		10·50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7·30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9·25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 8·50 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 10·40 A. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 3·15 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 3·45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.

7·15 A. M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.

9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.

6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

6·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS.

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	12·50 and 7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n	8·20 A. M. and 6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11·55 A. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent. No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent. No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,

4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·15, 3·30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6·45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8·30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD. TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, June 6, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 4½, 5·05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 A. M., and 6½ P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 4, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6½ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Wissinoming, Manayunk, Green Tree, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05 A. M. and 6½ P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 9¾ A. M. and 5 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1 and 5 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7·26 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,

4 2 General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, BOOKCASES, WARDROBES, BEDDING, REFRIGERATORS, FINE CARPETS, MATTING, ETC. ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

June 23, at 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, a large assortment of superior household furniture, etc.

Also, 1 barrel printers' ink. 6 21 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning,

June 23, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 17 5t

CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON OF CARPETINGS, 500 ROLLS WHITE, RED CHECK, AND FANCY CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

June 24, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 18 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 704 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Large Sale at the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND OTHER GOODS.

From families declining housekeeping or removing.

On Wednesday Morning,

June 22, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a very large and excellent assortment of superior Household Furniture of every quality and description, mostly secondhand, from families declining housekeeping and removing.

☞ Special attention is invited to the following valuable articles, to be sold on Wednesday—

LARGE AND ELEGANT FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS IN HANDSOME FRAMES.

Splendid mantel glass, 90 by 60 inches.

Two splendid mantel glasses, 76 and 56 inches.

Elegant pier mirror, 122 by 34 inches, with cornices and console table.

Elegant pier mirror, 122 by 24 inches, with cornices and console table.

Handsome pier mirror, 120 by 24 inches, with console table.

Two very fine pier mirrors, 120 by 30 inches.

" " " " 108 by 20 inches,

and other smaller mirrors.

The above mirrors are all first quality, and equal to new.

SUPERIOR FIREPROOF SAFES.

Fireproof safes made by Farrel & Herring, Evans & Watson, Lillie and Eiseman & Evans.

STOCK BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.,

By order of the Sheriff.

A stock of boots and shoes, counters, fixtures, etc.

SUPERIOR TOP BUGGY.

Superior top-buggy; sets harness double and single 6 18 3t

STOCK OF BLANKWORK, STATIONERY, PAPERS, ENVELOPES, PENCILS, ETC.

On Wednesday.

At the auction rooms, a stock of stationery, blankwork, writing papers, note paper, Manila shoe paper, envelopes, pens, quills, etc. 6 20 2t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FINE PLATED WARE.

To Close the business of an Eastern Manufactory.

On Friday Morning,

June 24, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chestnut st., by catalogue, will be sold, without reserve or limitation, an extensive stock of fine-quality plated ware, including every variety.

The goods may be examined, with catalogues, on Thursday. 6 20 4t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

On Monday Morning,

June 27, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 21 5t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER

No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.

Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see *Public Ledger*. [1 12

N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

ELEGANT IMPORTED FRENCH AND SWISS FURNITURE, very finely carved French Oak Sideboard, Amoire and Etagere, Cabinet and Bookcase, elegant carved Walnut Card Receivers and Stands, Flower Stands, Hanging Baskets, Bouquet Holders, Cut Glass Berry Dishes, with fine Walnut Stands, Reception and Smoking Chairs, Hall and Arm Chairs, Wall Brackets, Elegant Clock, Handsome Library Tables, Etc. Etc.

The above furniture is richly carved in antique figures of birds, fish, flowers, and sporting emblems and is well worthy the inspection of connoisseurs and lovers of antique furniture.

Thursday Morning,

At 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, the above elegant variety of imported French and Swiss importations. 6 21 2t

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, Carpets, Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Suits, Lounges, Extension Tables, Dining-room Chairs, Centre and Bouquet Tables, Hat and Umbrella Stands, Chairs, Racks, Etc.

Thursday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a very superior assortment of Cabinet furniture and upholstery.

Sale positive to close advances by July 1. 6 21 2t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS. CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24]

No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.

Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

REGULAR SALE BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, ETC., ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

June 23, at 11 o'clock; also, on account of manufacturers, 100 cartons Misses', Children's, and Infants' city made shoes for the best retail trade. 6 21 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.

B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

IN LOUISVILLE, KY

W. GEORGE ANDERSON. R. C. STUCKY.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO. (Established 1826).

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.

Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.

Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.

Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. [3 19 3m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO

Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets

3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.

TOWER CLOCKS.

MARBLE CLOCKS.

BRONZE CLOCKS.

COUCOU CLOCKS.

VIENNA REGULATORS.

AMERICAN LOCKS

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8·00 A. M., Mail for Cape May, Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Mail for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

5·45 P. M., Accommodation. Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and way stations.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

Cape May Season Tickets, good for four months from date of purchase, $60. Annual Tickets, $100.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

3 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1 wtml

CITY INTELLIGENCE

CITY POLITICS.

The Republican City Executive Committee.

Last evening, according to the rules of the Republican organization of this city, meetings were held in the several wards of the persons selected at the recent delegate elections as members of the Ward Executive Committees. The committees were regularly organized last evening, and each one selected its member of the City Executive Committee. The new members of this latter body assemble this afternoon at three o'clock, at the regular headquarters, in the building of the National Union Club, No. 1105 Chesnut street, for the purpose of effecting an organization for the campaign which has just been inaugurated.

The following is a list of the members elected to the committee last evening, in the wards marked thus (*) there being a contest between the parties named:—

Wards.		Wards.	
*1.	Samuel Lutz, Samuel Peak.	16.	Joseph Ash.
2.	R. C. Tittermary.	17.	George W. Painter.
3.	J. T. Pratt.	18.	Jacob M. Davis.
4.	Thomas Smyth.	19.	John Loughridge.
5.	John W. Donnelly.	20.	William Thomas.
6.	Chas. W. Ridgway.	21.	——— ———.
7.	John V. Creely.	22.	M. C. Hong.
8.	Charles A. Porter.	23.	George A. Shoch.
9.	John L. Hill.	24.	James Newell.
10.	John McCullough.	25.	Howard Griffiths.
11.	Jacob Albright.	*26.	M. A. Everly, I. J. McBride.
12.	John Johnson.	27.	Christian Kneass.
13.	Ezra Lukens.	*28.	Hiram Miller, Charles Boothroyd.
14.	Wm. H. Johnson.		
15.	Henry Huhn.		

The Twenty-First Ward Nominations.

The dead lock which existed in the Twenty-first ward between Mr. Bowker and Mr. McIlhaney, the aspirants for Common Council, was broken last evening by the friends of both uniting in the nomination of a new man, in the person of Mr. John Sanders. The new man is one of the oldest residents of Manayunk, and has always been a friend to progress, and a most active worker in the ranks of the Republican party. He will make a most excellent representative. The nominations in this ward now stand as follows:—For Select Council, Captain Charles Thompson Jones; for Common Council, John Sanders.

The Democratic Campaign—The Primary Elections and Conventions.

Now that the Republican ticket is in the field, the Democracy are preparing to take the field. The State House pavement for several days past has been crowded by the leading spirits of the unterrified, engaged in the laudable task of fixing up things in the way that will save the masses of the party any trouble.

The annual primary elections for delegates to the various conventions of the party will be held on next Monday, June 27, between the hours of 6 and 8 P. M., at the usual places.

As this is the first occasion on which the new rules of the party, adopted at a convention held in August of last year, are put in operation, it will be interesting to show the manner in which the new patent double-acting self-adjusting Democratic machine is expected to work.

Rule 2 of the present Democratic code reads as follows:—

The Democratic citizens residing in each election division shall also, at the same time and place, annually elect three delegates to represent said division in a ward convention, to be called the "Ward Delegate Convention," to elect delegates to conventions for nominating candidates for city and county offices, and to Judicial Conventions, each citizen to vote for two persons, and the three persons receiving the highest number of votes to be declared elected: also three delegates to a "Ward Nominating Convention," to be voted for and elected in like manner; and two delegates in "Representative," and, when required, one in "Senatorial," one in "Congressional," one in "Surveyors'" convention (except where such divisions are divided by the Surveyor's district), then they shall elect one for each division, except the Twenty-fourth ward (Eleventh and Twelfth districts), who shall elect two delegates from each division. The tickets voted shall be headed on the outside respectively, "Officers of Election," "Executive Committee," "Delegates to Ward Delegate Convention," "Delegates to Ward Nominating Convention," "Representative Delegates," "Senatorial Delegate," "Congressional Delegate," and "Surveyor Delegate."

Rule 27 provides for a separate convention for the nomination of a candidate for each city or county office, and that not more than one such candidate shall be nominated by any one convention. All the candidates for judicial positions, however, are to be nominated by a single convention, as heretofore. Each ward is entitled to three delegates in each of the city and county conventions, and in the Judicial Convention, so that the nominating conclaves of the Democracy will consist of but 84 members each, and will be much less unwieldy than those of the Republican party. The delegates to these nominating conventions are to be selected by the "ward delegate conventions" on the day following the primary elections, each member voting for but two delegates to the nominating conventions, while the three having the highest number of votes are to be declared elected.

In accordance with these rules, the Congressional, Senatorial, Representative, and Ward Nominating Conventions will meet at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, June 28. The conventions for nominating city, county, and judicial candidates are to meet at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, June 29.

By the provisions of Rule 31, the City Executive Committee is required to select by ballot one of its own members to organize each of the city, county, and judicial conventions, the person so selected not to be a member of any of these conventions. The temporary organizer thus appointed is required to proceed to the place where the convention allotted him is to meet, to call the body to order, and to preside over its deliberations until a permanent organization is effected; and, as soon as this task is accomplished, it is made his duty to retire, and report his action to the City Executive Committee. The following are the names of the persons who have been announced to preside temporarily over the different conventions:—

Sheriff.—Christopher Snyder, Twenty-third ward.

Register of Wills.—Thomas A. Fahy, Eleventh ward.

Receiver of Taxes.—E. G. Woodward, First ward.

City Commissioner.—James S. McGuffin, Tenth ward.

Clerk of Orphans' Court.—S. Gross Fry, Fifteenth ward.

Judicial.—Isaac Leech, Twenty-seventh ward.

BASE BALL.—The base ballits are in an intense state of excitement ever the game to come off to-morrow afternoon at the grounds of the Athletics, between that club and the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati. This promises to be the greatest game of the season, and we have accordingly made arrangements to have the score telegraphed to us from the grounds, so that we can give a report of the progress of the contest in each of our late editions. We will issue an extra edition when the battle is over, which will contain the full score. The game will commence at 3 o'clock P. M.

ASSAULTING POLICEMEN.—William B. Conley was arrested at Thirteenth street and Columbia avenue yesterday for being drunk and disorderly. He turned on Sergeants Shuler and Winters, of the Twelfth district, and before they succeeded in conquering him he had the coat of Shuler torn off and an eye of Winters' in mourning. Alderman Hood this morning held him in $800 for trial.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—The annual commencement of the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester took place this morning. Addresses were made by Colonel Hyatt, the Principal, and members of the graduating class. The ceremonies throughout were of a most interesting character, and were witnessed by a large concourse of people.

RABID DOGS SHOT.—A mad dog was despatched yesterday by a policeman at Otsego and Tasker streets. Another was killed at Eleventh and Rodman streets by a policeman.

COLORED VOTES IN THE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—From a recent count it is ascertained that there are 683 colored voters in the Fifth Congressional district.

SWEDENBORGIAN.

Proceedings of the Convention this Morning.

The fourth day's proceedings of the National Convention of Swedenborgians commenced this morning at 10 A. M., in the church at Broad and Brandywine streets, President Thomas Worcester in the chair.

The convention opened with devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. James Reed, of Massachusetts.

After the calling of the roll and the reading of the minutes of the preceding day's business, a resolution by J. Young Scammon, of Chicago, was adopted, permitting the secretary to make any verbal corrections which the record of the proceedings of the convention may require.

A resolution was offered by J. Young Scammon providing that wherever the word "pastor" occurs in the resolution in relation to the Committee on Ecclesiastical Affairs, that the said word be stricken out and the word "member" be substituted in its place.

A motion to lay the resolution of Mr. Scammon on the table was defeated.

The President then vacated, and requested ex-Professor Parsons, of Harvard College, to occupy the chair.

The effect of the resolution would be to permit the accession of laymen to the Committee on Ecclesiastical Affairs, which by the present rules of the body is entirely composed of pastors.

The Rev. Frank Sewell spoke against the resolution, saying that the Ecclesiastical Committee is not an executive committee, but its action is always subject to the action of the convention, which is composed of ministers and laymen. He thought that the committee, being composed entirely of ministers, is the best plan for bringing the wants of that class immediately before the convention.

James Reed, of Boston, offered a substitute, providing that the Committee on Ecclesiastical Affairs consist of ordained ministers and seven other ministers, to be elected by the convention.

Mr. Reed subsequently withdrew the substitute.

The previous question was called, thus cutting off further debate or amendments.

The main question being on the original resolution of Mr. Scammon that gentleman was permitted to offer a substitute, directing that the Ecclesiastical Committee be composed of twelve members in addition to the President of the convention, who shall be chairman of the committee.

The substitute, on vote, was then adopted.

A resolution directing the appointment of a committee of seven for the purpose of making the nominations of the Ecclesiastical Committee was finally adopted, after giving rise to a debate in which a resolution, providing that the committee of seven be composed of laymen, was laid upon the table.

The President then announced the committee of seven, composed of the following gentlemen:—Judge Parsons, M. G. Williams, William B. Sewell, J. Y. Scammon, G. Hitchcock, G. Burke, William F. Pennington. The committee retired to make nominations.

A resolution by Joseph C. Andrews, of Boston, was adopted, declaring that the thanks of the convention are due to the Philapelphia First Society for the great kindness and hospitality manifested by that society towards the members of the convention.

J. W. Lever offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Ecclesiastical Affairs, asserting that the names applied to the body not being suggestive of their modes of worship, be changed, and that provision be made to have the change made by the next convention, to be held in 1871.

The convention then adjourned to meet again at 2·30 o'clock P. M.

THE LATE REV. DR. NADAL.—Our hurriedly prepared sketch, published yesterday, of the late Rev. Bernard H. Nadal, D. D., formerly pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in this city, was necessarily imperfect, and we give the following additional facts in his history, which will be read with interest by his many warm personal friends and admirers. He entered the Methodist ministry in 1835, joining the Baltimore Conference. His early ministerial labors lay in Southern Maryland and the Valley of the Shenandoah in Virginia. Here he became an earnest participant in the debates on slavery which were then shaking the Church, and which, a few years later, were to divide it: and was known as an able and fearless exponent of the views which afterwards became the distinctive feature of the Northern branch. This trait of character, exhibited thus early in life, marked his entire career. He took no strongly controverted position hastily; but, his stand once taken, he was immovable. In every other controversy in which the Church was involved, as in this, Dr. Nadal left no doubt as to what was the exact position occupied by him. The lay delegation movement, now triumphantly ended, had in him an earnest supporter with voice and pen; and one of the last of his published papers was a clear and logical defence of the junior book agent, Rev. Dr. Lanahan. Dr. Nadal's early education had been necessarily somewhat limited, but every opportunity for culture was sedulously improved. In 1847 he was appointed to the charge of the church in Carlisle, the seat of Dickinson College. It was while residing here in this capacity that, without neglecting any of his pastoral duties, he pursued the collegiate course of study and was regularly graduated with high honors, as already stated. Soon after graduating, he accepted a professorship in the Indiana Asbury University, but it was not long before he returned to the East to resume his career as a successful preacher. While stationed in Washington during the war, he served one year as chaplain of the lower house of Congress. Dr. Nadal's sudden death was the result of an apoplectic stroke.

THE SYNOD OF PHILADELPHIA.—The new Presbyterian reunited Synod of Philadelphia will hold its sessions in this city during the present week, commencing this evening. The sessions are to be held in the Spring Garden Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Eleventh and Wistar streets. According to the rule usually governing such cases the moderator of the former synod presides at the opening services, preaches the opening sermon, and has general charge until a new moderator is elected. In this case, as there has been no former meeting of the present organization, the rule will not apply. To meet this want, the General Assembly lately convened in this city appointed convenors, who are to take the places of moderators in the several synods until an election can be held. The convenor of the Synod of Philadelphia is the Rev. G. W. Musgrave, D. D. The services this evening will include the sermon by this gentleman, and the other opening exercises. To-morrow morning the first regular business session will be held. The synod will continue in session for several days. The present number of churches in the district embraced by the new Synod of Philadelphia is two hundred and twenty, with 240 ministers and 32,519 communicants.

POLICEMAN SUNSTRUCK.—Yesterday Policeman Philip Bellam, of the Eighth district, fell to the sidewalk from the effects of the heat. He was taken to his residence, where he remained insensible for several hours. He will not be able to perform duty for several days.

BIRTH OF GUTTENBERG.—On Saturday next the employes on the *Democrat* will celebrate the birth of Guttenberg by a festival at Schuylkill Falls Park.

CASUALTY.—At 11 o'clock this morning Michael Burk, aged three years, was run over at Third and Lombard streets. He was removed to his residence, No. 322 S. Front street.

CARELESSNESS.—Six houses along Third street, between Vine and Poplar streets, were found open last night.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET OF YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The Currency bill still continues to excite the attention of the street as the leading feature of the financial situation, especially as but little more authentic information has been received as to the precise meaning of certain, and the most important sections contained in it. The effort, however, of the 'commission' money writers—well known for their venality in such respects—to interpret it as an inflation measure, has had the effect of attracting more than unusual attention to peculiar contraction features it contains. While the utterances of these commentators are wholly unworthy of extended notice, it seems, however, a duty to repudiate, on behalf of the independent press of this country, the action of these parasitical journalists who find their highest ambition in the service of the highest bidder. All persons possessing feeling and appreciating the trials and temptations to which they may have been exposed and have succumbed to, feel the largest sympathy for those unfortunate female outcasts of society who crowd our streets at night, saddening the thoughtful passenger by their solicitation—but for the men entrusted with a grave responsibility, who prostitute the opportunity of high-minded, honorable criticism, to purposes of base private gain, and sell themselves, their honor, their manhood, and, it may be, their employer, for a call on ten, fifteen or twenty shares of stock, there is nothing but contempt. Worse than the class of which they are prototypes, they have not the excuse of necessity, as it is to be supposed they are well paid for their legitimate labor; but permitting the lust of money to obscure their sense of honor, they bring an honorable profession into disgrace, in a degree that is not possible in any other department. But to leave this regretful theme of comment, which brings a blush to the brow of every newspaper man of principle, and to return to the Currency bill. It will be recollected that the main points of this bill are, first, the issue of $95,000,000 additional national bank currency, and, secondly, the withdrawal of the three per cent. certificates, amounting to between forty-five and fifty millions. It is not stated how the latter are to be redeemed, notwithstanding the existence of a reserve fund of $50,000,000 specially created for such redemption by previous enactment, thus leaving a presumption that such fund is not to be so used, which is still further strengthened by private advices from Washington. These state that the three per cents. are to be purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury in preference to all other interest bearing debt obligations, the inference being that current funds only are to be used in their redemption. But, even admitting the substitution of a new issue of greenbacks from the reserve fund before mentioned, for the three per cents—a doubtful contingency, as the latter are admitted in the bank reserve for their full value in [illegible] would not amount to expansion here. But, taking into consideration that the banks are obliged to hold twenty-five per cent. of lawful money in reserve, the addition of $95,000,000 of new liabilities will withdraw from circulation over $23,000,000 of greenbacks to meet this requirement, which supplemented by $45,000,000 possibly withdrawn, although not certainly, so far as we know at present, reduces the resources of the banks very materially. If this is not contraction, and of the worst kind, it is hard to tell what is. And besides, in this reduced volume of lawful money, how much easier does it become for a clique of reckless speculators to produce an artificial stringency by locking up greenbacks! Congress has been too careless in its consideration of this matter. It is unfortunate that but few men there understand the principles which govern banking and currency, and hence have thus blundered unconsciously in so important a matter. Mr. Randall, in proposing to substitute greenbacks for national bank notes, approached the proper solution of the present difficulty, and it is to be hoped the Senate will consider this question in the broad sense thus illustrated, and prove itself as independent of the influence of the national banks in its action on this measure as it did in the passage of its honest but mistaken Funding bill.

"The publication of gratifying crop prospects, carefully collected from independent sources, operated to induce a weaker feeling in gold at the start, when the premium went off to 112⅝. Later, however, the market rallied in view of the distant effect of such returns and advanced to 112⅞, but was barely steady through the day between that figure and 112¾."

THE NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

What Sort of a Man He has Been—Speech at Atlanta During the Campaign—Refused Lodging in Augusta, While Attending Court, on Account of His Union Sentiments.

The *Atlanta New Era* published a long speech delivered in that city on October 4, 1868, in the course of which Mr. Akerman said:—

"My theme is the Presidential election. In this two candidates are before us, and to these our choice is restricted. General Grant, presented by the Republican party; Mr. Seymour, presented by the Democratic party. Both, as far as I know or believe, are men of good private character. Both are gentlemanly in culture, habits, and education. Moreover, justice to both requires me to say that they are both great men. Mr. Seymour is great in words. General Grant is great in deeds. Mr. Seymour, indeed, has shown himself capable of surpassing all men on this continent in speech that sounds well and means little. General Grant has shown himself capable of surpassing all men on this continent in those deeds which history glories to record. Mr. Seymour has shown himself skilful in finding fault with an administration that was taxed to the utmost endurance in an effort to maintain its charge at a critical hour. General Grant was able to second these efforts with an energy that crowned them with success." In concluding he said:—"Choose ye; Grant is the representative of reason, Seymour is the representative of passion."

OUTRAGE UPON A GRANT ELECTOR—REMARKABLE SCENE IN COURT.

The following anecdote is related of Mr. Akerman: The Superior Court being in session on the 26th of October last, at Lincolntown, in this State, Colonel A. T. Akerman, one of the Grant electors for the State at large, entered the court-room and said:—"May it please your Honor, I have come to this place for the purpose of transacting business as an attorney of the court. The keeper of the only hotel here, with whom I have been putting up for many years, informs me that he fears he may be injured if he receives me, because a large number of the citizens of the county have threatened to withdraw their patronage from him if I am entertained at his house. He has no personal objection to me, and says that the persons who urge him to reject me make no objection except on account of my politics. For my politics I am responsible to my conscience. As long as my conscience approves them I shall not change or modify them in the slightest degree to humor the citizens of Lincoln county who have interfered between landlord and guest. I am not willing to be the occasion of injury to him. I am not disposed to inquire into the extent of my rights under the law prescribing the obligations of innkeepers. There is no private family here whose hospitality I would ask or accept in the present circumstances. Being unable to attend to my business in this court for the reasons that I have given, I request that the cases in which I am employed may stand continued for the term." General Toombs, being present, opposed granting the continuance, contending that the ground was unauthorized by law. Presiding-Judge Andrews said that he deeply regretted the state of things disclosed in the application. If the law did not provide for it, the omission was because the makers of the law never suspected that such a thing would happen in a civilized community. He valued Colonel Akerman as an able and skilful practitioner, and it was mortifying to him to learn that such a feeling existed in the circuit. A non-resident attorney must stay somewhere in the place. He would not require of Mr. Akerman an impossibility; therefore he granted the application. Colonel Akerman is admitted by everybody to be a man of kind, friendly disposition; a man of culture and talent. He has always been welcome in the most refined society of the State. His honesty in politics is doubted by no one who knows him.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York House the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R Con. Stock	99⅜	Pacific Mail Steam...	43⅜
do. scrip	94⅞	Western Union Tele	34⅞
N. Y. & Erie Rail	23⅜	Toledo & Wabash R.	58⅞
Ph. and Rea. R	107⅞	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	67⅞
Mich. South. & NI.R.	99⅜	Mil. & St. Paul R.pref.	81⅜
Cle. and Pitt. R	109⅞	Adams Express ex-d	65⅜
Chi. and N. W. com.	84⅜	Wells, Fargo & Co	16⅜
Chi. and N. W. pref.	89⅜	United States	45
Chi. and R. I. R	120⅜	Gold	112⅜
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.R.	97	Market steady.	

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Stocks strong. Money, 3@5 per cent. Gold, 112⅞. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112⅜; do. 1864, do., 111⅜; do. 1865 do., 111⅜; do. do. new, 113⅜; do. 1867, 114; do. 1868, 114; 10-40s, 108⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 63⅜; Missouri 6s, 94⅜; Canton Company, 67; Cumberland preferred, 38; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 99; Erie, 24⅜; Reading, 107⅜; Adams Express, 65⅜; Michigan Central, 124⅜; Michigan Southern, 99⅜; Illinois Central, 139⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 120⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97; Western Union Telegraph, 35.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Cotton quiet but firm; sales of 400 bales middling upland at 21⅜c. Flour—State and Western dull and drooping; State, $5·40@6·50; Ohio, $5·90@7; Western, $5·40@6·90; Southern $6·25@10. Wheat quiet in buyer's favor. Corn declining; new mixed Western, 91c.@$1. Oats lower; State, 68@69c.; Western, 61@63c. Beef quiet; extra mess, $16@18·50. Pork dull; new mess, $30·75@30·80. Lard heavy; steam, 14⅜@16⅜c.; kettle, 16⅜@16⅜c. Whisky quiet at $1·05⅜.

☞ DIVIDEND — CORNPLANTER OIL COMPANY.—The Directors have declared their regular Quarterly Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable at their office, No. 524 WALNUT Street, on and after July 1, 1870, clear of State tax. Transfer Books close on the 23d inst., and reopen 2d July.
HIRAM BROWER, Treasurer.
6 21 tuths5t

☞ OFFICE OF THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share from the earnings of the road for the last six months, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the first day of July, at the office of the Company, No. 1011 South BROAD street.
Transfer books will close on the 25th inst, and be opened on July 2.
D. BOYER BROWN, Treasurer.
6 21 27 1*

REFRIGERATORS.

GRAND TEST EXHIBITION

FOR TWO WEEKS,

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1870,

AT

EDWARD J. WILLIAMS'

GREAT CENTRAL HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,

No. 915 MARKET Street.

In order to substantiate the assertions we have made regarding the wonderful power of

"THE DAVIS"

REFRIGERATOR,

And to convince our customers and the public generally that it will do all that is claimed, we propose to give a

GRAND TEST EXHIBITION,

Commencing as per above date. Several hundred pounds of ice will be made every day. Solid frozen fish can be seen at all times. The temperature is far below freezing point. Beef, veal, lamb, poultry, berries and vegetables will be placed in the Refrigerator on the first day of the exhibition, and the same kept in a perfect state of preservation during the full time (TWO WEEKS). Come one, come all, and see this wonderful invention.

EVERY ONE INVITED.

Full explanations will cheerfully be given to all visitors. Remember the place,

EDWARD J. WILLIAMS',
No. 915 MARKET Street.

J. S. WORMAN & Co.,
Proprietors and Manufacturers.
5 7 stmbp

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Banking and Currency Bill.

Case of the Murderer Real.

The Cuban Privateer Hornet.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Belgian Cable.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee agreed to-day to report favorably on the bill to permit the landing of the Belgian Cable on the shores of the United States.

The Cuban Resolutions.

It was agreed that next Thursday the committee would take up and discuss the resolutions which passed the House last week relative to Cuba. Several members of the committee are in favor of amending this resolution by restoring those originally reported by Banks.

The Franking and Currency Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee had up the bill to increase banking facilities and to provide for a more equitable distribution of the currency. Several amendments were proposed and discussed, but no action was taken. The indications are that the committee will report the bill as it originally passed the Senate.

Messrs. Sherman, Warner, and Sprague were appointed a conference committee on the Currency bill.

General Amnesty.

General Butler to-day reported the General Amnesty bill from the Reconstruction Committee. It covers all the cases of political offenses against the Government, including those which come under the fifteenth amendment. Butler's particular friend, Jefferson Davis, comes within its terms.

The Funding Bill

was reported from the Ways and Means Committee to-day, with but slight amendment. General Schenck endeavored to have it made the special order for next Tuesday, but objection was made.

The Privateer "Hornet."

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Secretary of the Treasury has telegraphed to the Collector of Customs at Wilmington giving permission to the Cuban privateer Hornet, which was captured at that port, to proceed to New York.

The Senate Currency Bill.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported that the committee unanimously recommended non-concurrence in amendments of the House to the Senate currency bill, and the appointment of a committee of conference.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Mr. Hamlin called up the House bill to pave Pennsylvania avenue.

An amendment by Mr. Casserly, reducing the redemption tax on property ordered to be sold for non-payment of paving tax, was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when the amendment was rejected and the bill passed.

Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported a joint resolution to determine the construction of the Internal Revenue act so as to exempt undistributable sums added to the contingent funds of insurance companies.

After an explanation by Mr. Buckingham that the bill was to remedy a construction of the law by which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue levied a tax upon these sums as part of their surplus earnings, the bill passed.

The House tax and tariff bill was made the special order as soon as the Consular appropriation bill is disposed of.

Mr. Bayard presented the memorial of William F. Smith, President of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, proposing for $500,000 a year to be paid by the United States for twenty years to establish and maintain international telegraph cables from San Francisco to Japan and China, and a third line from the United States to Europe, conditional upon never consolidating with any existing transatlantic cable, and never charging more than five dollars in gold for each message of ten words. Referred.

At 1·30 P. M. the Senate took up the unfinished business, the post office appropriation bill and franking repeal amendments.

Mr. Trumbull's amendment limiting the franking privilege hereafter to the departments, and allowing public documents to be franked only from Washington city, was rejected by a vote of 22 to 25.

House.

Mr. Butler (Mass.), from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill for a full and general grace, amnesty, and oblivion of wrongful acts, doings, and omissions of all persons engaged in the war of the late Rebellion. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Funding bill, with one slight verbal amendment, and asked that it be made a special order in the House for Tuesday next.

Mr. Randall objected to its being made a special order.

Mr. Schenck then withdrew the bill, saying that he would take the chance of having it made a special order in the House next Monday under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Upson introduced a joint resolution donating four condemned cannons to the Willoughby, Ohio, Soldiers' Monument Association. Passed.

The morning hour was occupied with reports from the Committee on Claims, and a large number of private bills were reported and passed.

Among the bills reported was one by Mr. Ela, reciting that $678,362 was due by the United States to the State of Massachusetts for interest on expenditures during the war of 1812. That one-third of it had been assigned to Maine, and that one-third of it had been assigned to the European and North American Railroad Company, and directing certificates to be issued for the same to that company.

The morning hour having expired the bill went over without action.

The case of B. F. Whittemore, of South Carolina, then came up by special assignment.

Mr. Logan offered a resolution reciting the action of the Committee on Military Affairs, and of the House in reporting and adopting a resolution declaring Mr. Whittemore, by his conduct in selling military and naval cadetships, unworthy of a seat in the House of Representatives.

Also, reciting his re-election and the presentation of his credentials, and resolving that the House of Representatives decline to allow said B. F. Whittemore to be sworn as a Representative in the Forty-first Congress, and direct that his credentials be returned to him.

Mr. Logan proceeded to address the House in support of the resolution, and quoted the statute which rendered Whittemore liable to be tried criminally for the offense, and on conviction to be rendered infamous and incapable of holding any place of trust or profit under the United States.

He held that the judicial action of the House in the matter disqualified him, the same as if he had been tried and convicted in a court of justice. If the House had power to expel, then by a parity of reasoning it had the power to exclude, otherwise the power to expel did not amount to anything. This man's constituents had been notified that the House had solemnly declared he was unworthy to occupy a seat as a member, but they had thought proper, as if to insult the House, to re-elect him.

The House had no right to say that men should be excluded on account of politics or faith, but had a right to say a man of infamous character should be excluded.

Mr. Eldridge suggested the danger of assuming such a right, which might be extended to the exclusion of men on account of politics or religion.

Mr. Logan denied that the position which he took was open to such a criticism. He had directly disclaimed the power of the House to exclude men on account of politics or religion, but only on account of what the law declared to be a crime. The case of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, who was censured by the House for introducing an anti slavery resolution, who resigned, and who was re-elected and admitted at the same Congress, was not a contrary precedent, because his offense was not a crime. So too with Messrs. Brooks and Keitt, of South Carolina—their offenses were not penitentiary crimes.

The case of Mr Matteson, of N. Y., was not a precedent either, because, although censured by the Thirty-fourth Congress, he was re-elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress, when the power and jurisdiction of the Thirty-fourth Congress had expired. The case of Wilkes, in the British House of Commons, was a precedent, not against, but in favor of his position, because, although Wilkes having been expelled four times by one Parliament, was admitted to his seat by another Parliament, it was not before the record against him had been expunged.

Mr. Farnsworth took offense at an allusion to him by Mr. Logan as a friend to Whitemore. He did not desire the gentleman to indulge in such a fling at his expense. He was no more that gentleman's friend than his colleague was, but he was in favor of deciding the case on a calm dispassionate view of it, instead of deciding it in a passionate *ad captandum* style.

Mr. Logan disclaimed any intention of offending his colleague.

Mr. Eldridge suggested the case of a constituency desiring to be represented by just such a man as Whittemore, and participating in the benefits of his acts, and asked whether a refusal to admit him would not be touching on the right of representation.

Mr. Logan denied that it would be, and supposed the instance of the election of a colored man before he was declared entitled to citizenship, and who would certainly not have been admitted no matter how often elected. The parallel in this case was, that his constituents knew Whittemore to be disqualified, just as it was known that colored men were disqualified.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Real Case.

NEW YORK, June 21.—A despatch from Albany this morning announces that the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of John Real, under sentence of death for the murder of Officer Smedick, will not be rendered till Thursday or Friday.

Obituary.

The wife of Police Justice Shandley died at Orange, N. J., last night, of consumption.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, June 21.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day Marey Monge opened the interpellation previously submitted by Pire in regard to the St. Gothard Railway.

The Duke of Gramont, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied that no interests of France, either political or commercial, were menaced by the construction of the Gothard Railway, as the Government of Switzerland had promised the French Foreign Office as early as 1866 that in certain contingencies the railway should be destroyed.

He added that the French Government would pursue such a course as seemed in accordance with its interests in regard to Simplon. It would not refuse the needed subsidies for the population of northern and western provinces, but the Simplon Railway project required larger sums than the ends to which it was directed seemed to justify the Government in extending.

Deputy Estancelin spoke in favor of a subsidy for the Simplon route.

M. Pichon, Minister of Public Works, opposed it.

General Lebœuf, Minister of War, said that the Government of Switzerland would maintain her own neutrality and the neutrality of the International Railway, and several Deputies of the Left censured the Government for not interfering at the negotiation of the treaty of Berne.

Deputy Ferry said the majority is resposible for Sadowa.

He was called to order by the President, but continued to speak in censure of the course of the Government, asserting that the neutrality of Switzerland was not inviolable.

This had been shown at the time of the French Revolution, and in 1815, when Swiss neutrality was shown to be a mere myth.

A vote of the Chamber to adjourn closed the interpellation.

An Iron-Clad Failure.

LONDON, June 21.—The iron-clad Inconstant is now generally admitted to be a failure as a sea-going vessel.

Ship News.

QUEENSTOWN, June 21.—The steamshship City of Brussels, from New York for Liverpool, arrived here yesterday.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire at Fulton, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—A fire in Fulton, Mo., last Saturday, destroyed Moore's Hotel and badly damaged several adjoining buildings. The loss on the hotel is $15,000; no insurance. All the furniture was burned, the loss on which is not stated, but is insured.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE PENSION AGENCY.

More Revelations—The Pension Brokerage Business.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

This Court is still engaged in the trial of the young man George B. Thatcher, on the charge of embezzling $300 of the Government funds from the office of Colonel Forbes, Pension Agent, at No. 718 Sansom street. The allegation of the Commonwealth, as sworn to by Colonel Forbes, his chief clerk, Mr. Sheridan, and several others, was briefly this:—Thatcher had had some considerable experience in the pension business, and was recommended to Colonel Forbes as an efficient clerk by Mr. Sheridan, who made himself surety for the proper performance of this duty. When winter came on Mr. Sheridan went off on a European tour, and Thatcher was detailed to fill the chief clerkship during his absence. Upon Sheridan's return he discovered in Thatcher's accounts three distinct discrepancies, occurring on the 19th, 21st, and 22d of January, in which he stated that on each day he paid out pensions to the extent of $100 more than the vouchers in the safe called for. These were at once said to be embezzlements, and Thatcher was arrested. These things were sworn to positively by the prosecutors, and the defendant's own daily statements were produced in evidence against him.

In answer to this the defense offered to prove that no money had been abstracted by Thatcher, but the inaccuracies and confusion in the accounts were occasioned by an excessively loose habit of business on the part of Colonel Forbes of advancing money to pensioners weeks and months before the regular pay day, taking due bills, securing from fifty to a hundred per cent profit, in direct violation of the rule of the Treasury Department, for Mr. Thatcher had charge of the Government funds, and frequently, in order to make up the amount of advances required, Colonel Forbes would use this Government money, and replace it afterwards by check upon his own private account, which made a mistake in book-keeping a probable thing. When called to the witness stand by the defense, Colonel Forbes stated voluntarily that he had on some occasions made advances to pensioners, taking due-bills for the amount, with a reasonable interest, but as a general thing he used his own private money for this purpose. However, if he happened to have not quite enough cash at the moment, he would authorize Thatcher to draw upon the Government fund, and he would replenish it by check. But he emphatically asserted that on none of the days mentioned in the indictment did he make such advances.

W. J. Strong testified that upon the 19th or 20th of January he went to the pension office to collect a claim of thirty dollars due on the 4th of March, and obtained an advance of $25, giving his due-bill for the whole amount of the claim, which upon the day of settlement was deducted from the Government fund. Colonel Davis was called to prove a similar advance of fifty dollars upon a due-bill for 60 days, but as no date could be fixed the witness was not allowed to testify. Evidence of the defendant's good character was offered, and the evidence closed. Speeches followed, the prosecution arguing that, notwithstanding any aspersions thrown out against the integrity of Colonel Forbes, the proofs of embezzlement were clear; the daily statements even mentioned the numbers of the vouchers upon which the payments were made, and no such vouchers were ever in existence, and his flight, long before the deficits were discovered, or anything said about them, made him appear a self-convicted man.

On the other hand, it was said that as this brokerage business was sometimes carried on to the extent of hundreds of dollars a day, it was impossible to keep the accounts of the Government funds accurately correct. Moreover, he was shown to be a man of character and good standing, and not to be presumed guilty of such an offense. Then, said counsel, was it to be said that the pension agent who thus shaved our soldiers and other worthy pensioners, who endeavored to fill his own coffers by charging them the wicked and usurious interest of two hundred per cent., that such a man should come in and by his own statement convict of felony a man whose whole life rebutted the idea of his guilt? This brokerage business attracted the suspicion of the authorities at Washington, continued counsel, who at once instituted an investigation; Colonel Forbes attributed the blame to his chief clerk, and the chief clerk shifted it upon Thatcher, and hence this prosecution. They had both hastened to make a scapegoat of poor Thatcher, in order to protect themselves.

To this it was replied that the suspicions of the authorities at Washington were aroused by the flight of Thatcher, and the result of the investigation was well known to the accused, and if it were damaging to the defendant he would be quick enough to prove it; in fact the Treasury detectives who managed that affair were in court during this trial and could well enough have been examined to prove anything they knew hurtful to Colonel Forbes. In charging the jury the judge said that about the irregularity of discounting pensions he would not speak, but he only charged that in order to affect the case favorably to the defendant, any drawing upon the Government fund by Colonel Forbes must be proven to have been upon one of the days specified in the indictment.

The jury retired, and at the time of our going to press had not agreed upon a verdict.

The Koecker Case Again—Another Trick on the Doctor.

Court of Common Pleas—Allison, P. J.

The matter of Koecker vs. Koecker, which figured some time past as an interesting divorce case, has since been in Court upon a petition by the doctor's daughters to be permitted to renounce him as their legal guardian and adopt their mother. To day the case was called, and the arguments of counsel were begun, but the Judge intimated that there was nothing in the petition to warrant a deviation from the rule of law making the father their lawful guardian. Upon this counsel for the daughters asked leave to withdraw the petition, which was a narrow escape from defeat.

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FOURTH EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Case of Whittemore.

He is Refused His Seat

The General Amnesty Bill.

Its Provisions in Detail.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Whittemore Case.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The case of Whittemore came up shortly after the morning hour, when Mr. Logan offered a resolution declaring that Mr. Whittemore is not entitled to a seat, and directing that his credentials be handed back to him. Logan proceeded to back up this resolution with a short speech in which he was followed by Mr. Farnsworth. The previous question was called and sustained, and the resolution carried by ayes—124. Nays—29.

Provisions of the Amnesty Bill.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The bill reported to-day by Representative Butler, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Reconstruction, provides full and general grace, amnesty, and oblivion of certain wrongful acts, doings, or omissions of all persons engaged in the war of the late Rebellion perpetrated, incurred, or forfeited between April 11, 1861, and August 20, 1866, with full restoration of all rights and privileges lost or injured thereby and therein.

The following classes of persons and the rights, titles, and causes of action are excepted from all the provisions of this bill, and none other:—

First. Whoever, having been educated at the Military Academy at West Point or Naval Academy at Annapolis, shall have engaged in the Rebellion and insurrection against the United States, or given aid and comfort to enemies thereof.

Second. Whoever, having been a member of either house of Congress of the United States, shall have engaged in the Rebellion against the same or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, and whoever was a member of the so-called Confederate Congress.

Third. Whoever shall have held the office of head of one of the executive departments of the Government of the United States, or minister plenipotentiary, or minister resident, or judge of any court under the United States, and shall have engaged in rebellion or insurrection against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, and whoever shall have held either of the like offices under the so-called Confederate States.

Fourth. Whoever shall have voted for or signed any ordinance of secession of any State or held the office of Governor of such State while the same was in rebellion.

Fifth. Whoever, while in the service of the so-called Confederate States, treated with cruelty or otherwise than according to the usages of war any prisoner of war held by the authorities of the so-called Confederate States.

Sixth. Whoever, having charge and custody of the public moneys of the United States entrusted to them between said dates, and have not duly accounted for and paid over the same, and whoever shall have embezzled or secreted public stores, public goods, chattels, moneys, provisions, or military and naval property of the United States.

Seventh. All deserters from the army and navy of the United States and all bounty jumpers.

Eighth. All property and rights of property acquired by any levy, judgment, or escheat made and excluded upon any lands or tenements, goods or chattels, or other valuable thing whatever, and any sale or forfeiture by confiscation or taxation, whereby any rights or titles have become vested either in the United States or in third persons.

Ninth. Every piece and parcel of land, however it may be described or bounded, which now is or has been used as a national cemetery, in which the bodies of the soldiers of the United States are interred, or which is in the occupation of the United States for the purpose of a cemetery, which parcels of land are hereby declared the property of the United States in fee by capture in war, and for ever dedicated to the uses and purposes of cemeteries for the soldiers of the United States heretofore interred or hereafter to be interred therein, and to be under the sole jurisdiction of the United States for such purposes, inalienable for ever; provided, that nothing herein contained shall affect or impair the validity of any act of Congress removing the political disabilities of any person herein exempted from the benefits of the provisions of this act.

This act of amnesty and oblivion shall extend to all acts and omissions made or done or omitted to be done by any officer or soldier or other agent of the United States, in carrying out or putting in execution the laws of the United States known as the reconstruction acts, and the other acts for the government of the rebellious States, however the same may be entitled, as fully and with the same benefit and the same extent as if said acts or omissions had been done or omitted by such officers and soldiers during the war of the Rebellion.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Whittemore had committed an infamous crime, and was therefore disqualified in the eyes of Congress and of the world, the only thing lacking being the judgment of a court, but he did not think that Congress was bound to appeal to a court to judge for it as to who was infamous. Congress should judge for itself.

Mr. Eldridge suggested that the principle of law was that a man was innocent until convicted by a court of justice. He referred to the case of Mr. Butler, of Tenn., as one precisely similiar to that of Whittemore, he having been unanimously censured for the same offense, but having resumed his seat.

Mr. Logan thought there was a distinction in the two cases, the House having refused to expel Mr. Butler.

Mr. Farnsworth addressed the House in opposition to the resolution, prefacing his speech with the remark that he knew that such a position as he took was unpopular, and that the newspapers would criticize it and would perhaps draw a contrast between himself and his colleague. He had voted for the censure of Mr Whittemore and for the expulsion of Mr. Butler of Tennessee, and did not know but that he should vote for the exclusion of Whittemore; but he thought that the discussion thus far would satisfy every member that the matter should be investigated by a committee. As to the case of Wilkes the action in condemnation of him had not been expunged before his admission to Parliament; on the contrary, he had been allowed to make the motion himself, and with his own hand to draw the black lines across the resolution of exclusion, "as being unfit to remain on the journal, being subversive of the sentiments of the whole body of electors of this kingdom."

Mr. Poland asked Mr. Farnsworth to let him offer a resolution to refer the credentials of Whittemore to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time the laws and the precedents applicable to the case, and their judgment as to whether Whittemore should not be admitted to a seat in the House.

FROM EUROPE.

Rioting in Belgium.

LONDON, June 21.—Advices have been received here to-day giving details of a conflict of authority at Verviers, a town of Belgium, near Liege.

The police and militia had been called upon to suppress the disorder, when becoming jealous of each other's authority, they began to fight among themselves. The police being unarmed, were quickly driven off, many of them being badly hurt.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Hartford and Erie Railroad.

BOSTON, June 21.—In the House to-day a motion to pass the Hartford and Erie Railroad bill over the Governor's veto was lost by a vote of 108 to 80. A new bill was then passed to engrossment. A motion to reconsider was lost, 124 to 86, and the bill goes to the Senate without delay. The new bill as drawn does not seriously conflict with the veto.

Baltimore Produce Market

BALTIMORE, June 21.—Cotton, better feeling at 21c. Flour quiet and steady, and receipts light. Wheat dull and lower; Maryland, $1·60@1·75; Pennsylvania, $1·50@1·53; Western, $1·40@1·50. Corn dull and lower; white, $1·20@1·23; yellow, $1·12. Oats dull at 65@68c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky very dull at $1·04@1·05.

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$2500 do	72¼	100 sh Sch N P.b60.	18½
$500 do	72½	100 do.....b60.	18¼
$2000 Phil & E 7s.3d	93	100 do	18¼
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$5000 Pa gen mt.rg.	96	1 sh Penna R	58⅜
34 sh Mor Cl st	25	11 sh Leh Val	58½
100 sh O C & A R..b5	47		